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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Stirring Address from Gen. McClellan to his Army.

THE TIME FOR INACTION PAST.

The Army to be Brought Face to Face with the Enemy.

Another Estimate of the Strength of the Rebel Army.

The New Article of War Approved by the President.

Army Officers Forbidden to Return Fugitive Slaves.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive; but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I have held you back, that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown, and your confidence in your General, are worth a dozen victories.]

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army, magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and construction, and excellently equipped and armed. Your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks, I see in your faces the sure prestige of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you now face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right. In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle-field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart. It shall be my care—it has ever been—to gain success with the least possible loss. But I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to our graves for our righteous cause.

God smiles upon us—victory attends us. Yet I would not have you think that our aim is to be obtained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you, that you have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps. We will share all these together, and when this sad war is over, we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General Commanding.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gen. McCLELLAN to his army excites the enthusiasm of the army, and receives universal applause among the people for its hearty sympathy with the soldier, and its reliant spirit and patriotism.

VISIT OF GEN. M'CLELLAN TO THE CITY.

A tremendous rain-storm has been raging all the afternoon and evening. Gen. McCLELLAN took advantage of the weather to run into Washington for a few hours. He is in high health and spirits, and evidently happier than he has been at any time since the war begun.

THE ACTUAL STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Very important and perfectly conclusive information was brought to Washington this evening in regard to the late rebel strength at Manassas and Centreville. I have been permitted to peruse it. It is the sworn statements of four men, who were actively employed by the Confederates, on the railroads, in the removal of their army. These men deserted from the enemy and joined us. They all assert that, up to last Friday week, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it, twenty-five thousand between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh, &c., all of whom—nearly one hundred and forty thousand—could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They declare, moreover, being railroad men, that the rebels were able to concentrate, in brief notice, five hundred cars on the road leading to and from Manassas; that they never talked of evacuating Manassas until the fall of Donelson, when they freely said they would have to retreat whenever McCLELLAN advanced. They declared that for sixty days past the roads have been horrible—so much so that they had to convey provisions to Aquia Creek from Manassas on pack mules, and finally the men were moved up nearer to Manassas to be provisioned.

These witnesses are intelligent white men, one a Northern man of education and capacity, fitted for first-class railroad service, and they seem to settle finally the question, which has been so muddled by the recorded conversations between *Tribune* reporters and half-witted Virginia negroes.

THE COMMAND OF M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.

The recent change, dividing the army of the Potomac into five corps, brings Gen. RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, in charge of the division formerly commanded by Gen. McDOWELL. Gen. McDOWELL takes the first *corps d'armée*. Gen. KING was educated at West Point, and has long been known as Editor of an influential Western journal. The undoubted popularity that Gen. KING attained with his brigade will undoubtedly attend him with his extended command.

RAILROAD TO MANASSAS.

The railroad between Fairfax and Manassas is rapidly being repaired, and will be in running order in a few days.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF WAR.

President LINCOLN on Thursday approved of the additional Article of War, which goes into immediate operation, namely:

"All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article of war shall be dismissed from the service."

CORRESPONDENTS NOT WANTED.

Several correspondents of papers proceeded in all haste to Fortress Monroe, on Friday and Saturday, under the impression that Gen. WOOL desired their presence. When the boats touched the dock they were rather surprised to find it a mistake, and, not showing a military necessity for their landing, they were allowed to return on the same boats.

APPOINTED.

The President has appointed JOHN P. UPSHER, of Indiana, Assistant-Secretary of the Interior Department, the office having been created by a late act of Congress.

OUR MANASSAS CORRESPONDENCE.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army—Its Strength Reduced to Thirty Thousand—What was Found in the Rebel Camps—Capabilities of Gordonsville for Defence—The Retreat Caused by the Demonstration Towards Winchester—A Secesh Ball, &c.

UNION MILLS, NEAR MANASSAS, THURSDAY, March 13, 1862—7 P. M.

Two deserters from the rebel army came in today and give interesting accounts of the stampede from Manassas.

They report that for the last ten days there has not been over 30,000 troops there. Previous to that time many had been withdrawn to be sent to Tennessee and North Carolina, and to oppose the advance of BURNSIDE. The last body of rebels left this place on Sunday night last. In their haste they left their tents standing, with large amounts of corn, rice, and other stores undestroyed. Two miles this side of Manassas was their largest encampment. Their huts are all left standing in good condition—built like Western log-cabins, and well arranged—presenting the appearance of numerous villages scattered around on every open space. The soldiers are busy collecting relics that are to be found in great abundance. As the provision train was delayed for many hours to-day, and the soldiers were half-famished after their tedious march, they were allowed to go foraging among the deserted camps, where they succeeded in finding a profusion of food. The railroad track from this place to the Junction is in good order, except the Bull Run bridge, which was burned last July by the rebels, and has not since been repaired. The deserters report that all bridges beyond the Junction were destroyed by the retreating army. All reports seem to agree that the main army has fallen back to Gordonsville, on the road toward Richmond, and distant from Manassas about 60 miles. It is represented as being well adapted by nature for a stronghold, and the enemy will doubtless, avail himself of it. Every prominent position for many miles around this place is strongly intrenched, and it would seem like an impossibility to take the place by an attack in front alone. The contrabands and deserters say that it was the movement toward Winchester that caused the retreat.

Gen. SUMNER has given instructions to his officers, that whenever private property is taken for the use of the army, a certificate of the same shall be given to the owner, to be paid for upon his taking the oath of allegiance. He has also informed the farmers who still remain here, that they can now go and come to and from Alexandria without passes. Some farmers in this locality have accumulated large amounts of Confederate money—in some instances amounting to thousands of dollars—which they still hold. They are loud in their lamentations at its very sudden depreciation, and begin to realize the weakness of their cause. The officers of this division strictly prohibit all molestation of private property, and in some instances, where protection was asked, have stationed a guard, while the column was passing, to prevent mischief. Several offenders have been punished to-day for violation of these orders. Notwithstanding all this, however, I notice that a great deal of poultry gets into camp, which the boys insist was "presented by friends and old acquaintances whom they met here last July." They have been very fortunate in finding *venison*, also, which possesses a strong resemblance in taste, &c., to *veal*.

A drummer boy named CHRIS. CAMPBELL, and a private named DANIEL KIRMAN, both of the Sixty-third New-York, were accidentally shot, to-day. The first-named was shot with a buckshot, in the abdomen, and it is feared fatally. The other received a flesh-wound in the thigh.

From papers found in the rebel camps it appears that the 22d ult. was celebrated with a grand ball in Camp Carondelet, near Manassas. Tickets were held at the moderate price of ten dollars. I inclose a card of invitation. Its formidable array of managers would alone be sufficient to garrison a large-sized fort. They will give you, also, some information as to the troops stationed there at that time. It was observed that while nearly every hut was supplied with a Bible, yet the Book was in most instances not sufficiently appreciated to be taken along in their retreat. Camp-kettles, stools, cots, stoves, axes, and numerous articles of that nature, were left strewn over the encampment. Several effigies, bearing different inscriptions, such as "Waiting for orders," "Looking for signals," "Old Abe," "A damned Yankee," &c., were found suspended from poles in various parts of the field. Several letters, not of a very amiable tenor, were also left for the special perusal of "LINCOLN'S hirelings." One was written in a rather friendly mood, stating that they (the rebels) had had a good time in that camp, and hoped that our boys would enjoy it to the same extent.

The militia of this county was ordered to assemble at Brentsville, on Monday last, by Gov. LETCHER. Of course, the sudden advance of our troops rather broke in on that arrangement.

The variety and style of the currency in this section is a matter of curiosity to us all. Most of the bills and shinplasters are not equal to the worst counterfeits. They are mainly lithographed.

Salt has been held here at $27 50 per sack, of 2½ bushels. Coffee and sugar at the same high rates.

A council of war is being held at headquarters to-night. No one seems to know where we will move to-to-morrow. The roads are, in the main, good, but much cut up by deep gullies, so as to render the moving of artillery and provision trains very difficult—except a part of Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade, who were this morning at Manassas.

For my own part, I am much vexed that we cannot serve you in sending thrilling accounts of the "lofty deeds and daring high" of our army, but you must charge it to the Secesh. Yours, W. W. C.

A FIGHT DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Engagement between the Gunboats Yankee and Anacosta and the Rebel Batteries at Aquia Creek.

VALUABLE ORDNANCE SECURED.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 15.

The steamer *Yankee* arrived at the Navy-yard and took on board a quantity of shell yesterday. She then, with the *Anacosta*, proceeded to shell the rebel batteries at Aquia Creek. The enemy replied briskly with their guns, but failed to reach the *Yankee*, although they made several excellent line shots. One shell struck but a short distance from the *Yankee*, in direct range with her wheelhouse. Most of the shots were too high for the *Anacosta*, many of them passing over to a great distance. The heavy guns of the *Yankee* enabled her to lie off out of range, and drop her shells with precision into the batteries. After firing some time, the *Yankee* and *Anacosta* hauled off without being struck. It is believed, from the manner in which their shells exploded in and around the rebel batteries, that somebody was hurt. The cars can be seen running to and from the depôt at Aquia Creek, and it is thought that the rebels are removing their stores, ordnance, &c.

The battery at Potomac Creek is still occupied by the rebels.

The *Yankee* has secured a portion of the iron-works of the *George Page*, and is to-day having the whistle of the rebel frigate attached to her steam-pipe.

A large number of splendid guns have been secured, which were left by the rebels in their upper batteries. Yesterday the *Leslie* brought up from the Evansport Battery 7½-inch rifled gun, throwing a 128-pound shell. The breech of this gun is banded with steel, and when the spike in it is removed from the vent, the gun will prove a most valuable acquisition. There are now two shells and a large mass of mud in the gun, attempts having been made to burst it.

Cannon of the best description, are daily being found in the river at the various batteries, many of which, together with a large amount of loaded shell, are being brought up to the Navy-yard.

OUR LOWER POTOMAC CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL POINT.

A TRIP DOWN TO SMITH'S POINT—THE REBEL BATTERIES AT AQUIA CREEK—PREPARATIONS FOR LEAVING—GEN. HOOKER TO MOVE ACROSS, ETC.

LIVERPOOL POINT, LOWER POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 12, 1862.

Sunday evening I embarked at Liverpool Point on board of the *Freeborn*, Lieut. SAMUEL MAYAN commanding, (to whose kind attentions I am much indebted,) and proceeded down the river to Smith's Point, just abreast of the Aquia Creek batteries, and cast anchor—Lieut. MAYAN intending to run into Aquia in the morning, and prevent, if possible, the destruction of the depôt, &c., at that place. Acting Master HARRIS, of the *Island Belle*, was sent over to watch the rebels. He lay with his vessel close in to Brent's Point, during the night. This morning, early, he reported to his commanding officer that the position of affairs was apparently unchanged, with the exception of their trains coming and going frequently, but whether bringing reinforcements or retreating, it was impossible to say. It was, however, thought the rebels were dismantling their fortifications on the hills, preparatory to the firing of the buildings. The water-battery still remains. Capt. MAYAN desired to make a thorough reconnoissance of Aquia Creek, to ascertain to a certainty the position of their defences, and intending starting over for that purpose, after breakfast this morning, a little before 8 o'clock, the water-battery opened fire on the *Freeborn*, as she lay to anchor within range, from their large pivot gun. The shell burst within a hundred feet midship of the vessel, in the water—the smoke coming on board. Not desiring to be made a target of, and as the range of the enemy's gun was certain to hit, at the next fire, Capt. MAYAN slipped his anchor, sailed down past the batteries, out of range, and cast anchor. While proceeding down, the firing was kept up, the shell going over the vessel and striking the Maryland shore, a distance of four miles and a half.

Col. GRAHAM, with Capts. CHESTER and MOREY, paid the rebels a visit at Foulke's Landing on Sunday morning. They were accompanied by forty men, who were conveyed from Liverpool Point in a launch, towed by the gunboat *Satellite*. Their landing was effected without difficulty, and after marching five miles in the interior without meeting any of the enemy, they returned, embarked, and arrived safely at their encampment at Liverpool Point.

Gen. HOOKER expected to move his division across last night. Lieut. ELLIS, of the signal corps, is on board the *Freeborn*, and remained up all Sunday night, expecting his services would be brought into requisition, but no signal was given from the shore.

The rear-guard and stragglers belonging to the evacuated batteries reached Aquia Creek this morning. A negro who escaped states the rebels are fortifying Fredericksburgh, and intend making a stand a that place after abandoning Aquia Creek.

The escape of the *Merrimac* created intense excitement among our troops and the flotilla. The *Resolute* was dispatched to watch the mouth of the river, and report in case she paid us a visit. M. D.

EVACUATION OF THE REBEL BATTERIES AT COCK-PIT POINT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HOOKER'S DIVISION, LOWER POTOMAC, Sunday, March 9, 1862.

The work of destruction of the rebel blockade on the Potomac is complete!

This morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, two contrabands came over into the New-Jersey Brigade camp and gave information that the rebels were evacuating their battery at Cockpit Point, which was confirmed this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the steamer *Anacosta*, of the upper flotilla, ran down opposite that point, and fired about thirty shots into their works. Not receiving any reply, a boat put off and effected a landing as quietly as though touching a friendly shore. The rugged bluff was quickly scaled, and a moment afterward the sabre of a Federal officer flashed in the sunlight which yesterday shone upon a breastwork bristling with rebel artillery.

Immediately succeeding this event, smoke was discovered issuing from the north battery of the rebel works at Ship Point. Then followed quickly a similar demonstration in the second, and then another in the third, below. Then, almost with the rapidity of thought, dense volumes of smoke arose from the places where, we knew, were located the camps of the rebellious foe. From the hill-tops, from the valleys, from the dense woods and the plains, ascended the majestic conflagration.

Immediately after firing the combustible portion of their batteries, a boat was seen crossing the creek, which separated them from the rebel steamer *Geo. Page*, and her prizes, the two schooners *Fairfax* and ——. Immediately thereafter smoke was seen issuing from all these vessels, and soon their destruction was complete. Frequent explosions characterized the burning of the *Page*, while, from the rear of the hills immediately behind, and where the smoke arose in heaviest column, came loud and fearful discharges of ammunition and shells, as if a terrible battle was in progress.

One by one the batteries, which had, doubtless, been mined, blew up with terrific power, and scattered the stones and earth about in disfigured masses.

The *Anacosta* now came steaming down the river, and threw shell after shell within the grounds so long under the dominion of rebeldom, but no reply was given save in one instance, where a single shot from a heated gun threw a solitary shot far down the river. Steadily the steamer approached the works, and came to a stand-still directly opposite and but a few rods from them. A boat was quickly launched, and the brave crew of Uncle Sam planted their feet upon the soil which had for months been the terror of the Potomac, and upon which the enemy had built up great expectations. They have all ended in smoke. You know better than we the cause of all this.

ARGUS.

POHICK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

VILLAGE OF ACCOTINK—MOUNT VERNON AND THE TOMB—AN AERIAL RECONNOISSANCE—STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE—RETREAT OF THE REBELS FROM MANASSAS—THEIR WORK OF DESTRUCTION, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE OCCOQUAN, Va., Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Passing through Alexandria in a drenching rain, I took the "Telegraph Road" for Pohick. On the way I observed little else but horrid roads, camps of Union troops, and vast tracts of land utterly desolate, with here and there a relief, in the shape of a small white frame house. A ride of fourteen miles brought me to Pohick, a district in the great old County of Fairfax. It was in this neighborhood that the Washington, Fairfax, Parke, Lewis and Blackburn families settled, and many years ago were wont to attend divine services in the Pohick Church. It was here that Gen. WASHINGTON, riding seven miles from Mount Vernon, "came to meeting." His pew was marked out by several of the oldest inhabitants, and it is scarcely necessary to say that there is no pew there now. The whole wooden enclosure and its contents are gone—the altar and its ornaments chipped up in pieces fine enough to mail. The pulpit has been so weakened by curiosity-hunters that but few clerical gentlemen would like to preach a sermon from it even to the soldiers beneath, who seem to be sadly in need of religious instruction.

Passing down the Mount Vernon road for three miles, we arrive at the village of Accotink, which takes its name from the Accotink Creek, upon which it is situated. The town contains about twenty frame houses and a grist mill, and must have been a very quiet little municipality, as upon inquiry I was informed that there was neither a grog-shop or a grocery store in the place.

I asked a citizen where Mount Vernon was, and he quickly replied, "I dunno, Sah; never was dar."

I arrived at Mount Vernon about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and, as the day was beautiful, I took a stroll around the ground, in company with two of Prof. LOWE'S well-known balloon corps. We were really shocked with shame at the appearance of the grounds, which have been totally neglected for some time past, and the former residence and last resting-place of the "Father of his Country" has become very much like a howling wilderness. The house is clean, but is going to rack. It is occupied by several members of the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association."

Instead of belonging to the American people and being open and free to every loyal and well-behaved American citizen, we were required to pay twenty-five cents each as an entrance fee to Mount Vernon. We paid this to a Southern gentleman, the only white male person that we met on the premises.

We were shown the "Key of the Bastile," Mrs. WASHINGTON'S harpsichord, a few pistol holsters, Gen. WASHINGTON'S reception room, and then—we were shown out again.

The sarcophagi and surrounding tomb's and monuments are in as perfect a state as time and the elements will allow.

Upon one of the monuments I found the following inscription, which may not be devoid of interest to Philadelphians:

"Within this vault lie buried the mortal remains of BUSHROD WASHINGTON, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died in Philadelphia, Nov. 26, 1829, aged 68. By his side is interred his devoted wife, ANNA BLACKBURN, who survived her beloved husband but two days. Judge WASHINGTON was the son of JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON, and nephew of Gen. WASHINGTON, who appointed him one of his executors."

Covered with shame, heartsick and saddened, we rode away from the once beautiful Mount Vernon, and in less than an hour arrived back at Pohick Church.

From the balloon last night at an altitude of 700 feet, not a rebel could be seen for twenty miles around. Sergeant C. J. EATON, one of Prof. LOWE'S assistants, could see the smoke and flames arising from the vicinity of Manasses, proving clearly that the rebels have evacuated that place, and have destroyed everything there.

A young South Carolinian who came into our lines this morning states that the rebels left Manassas Junction, moving south, on the 10th inst., having spiked and buried their heavy guns, and destroyed their stores, camp equipage, ammunition, &c. Orders were given to the wagoners that should they get stuck in the mud the horses were to be loosed and saved, leaving the wagon and its contents on the road. The numerous bridges in the vicinity were all set fire to, so as to impede the advance of our troops.

This deserter belonged to the Hampton Legion of South Carolina. This body of rebels had fallen back to Fredericksburgh as a rear guard.

It was rumored in camp that the intention of the rebel Government in thus making a retrograde movement was to fall upon BURNSIDE, SHERMAN and BUTLER, and carry on the war in the Cotton States. Some officers maintained, however, that it was merely a feint to entrap the Union troops.

It is evident from all the intelligence received from various quarters, that the rebels are retreating to Gordonsville and Richmond.

It is also reported that the rebels on the line of the Rappahannock are also retreating. W.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Another Skirmish with Ashby's Cavalry—The Road between Winchester and Harper's Ferry.

WINCHESTER, Va., Saturday, March 15.

Gen. HAMILTON, yesterday afternoon, was waited upon by nearly all the officers of the Division to congratulate him on his advancement, and also to express profound regret at the necessity of his departure. A Pennsylvania regimental band gave him a serenade, and the Staff Officers accompanied him as far as Berryville.

This morning, ASHBY'S Cavalry, with two guns, were driven three miles beyond Newtown by a force of our artillery, infantry and cavalry. Many shell were thrown on both sides, but, as far as known, no one was killed.

Capt. E. T. PENDLETON, Quartermaster of ASHBY'S Cavalry, was captured yesterday morning.

The cars reached a point three miles this side of Harper's Ferry to-day. The road is in the worst possible condition, requiring extensive repairs to be available for heavy transportation. On several occasions obstructions have been placed on the track by Secessionists.

Col. GORDON, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the brigade, vacated by the transfer of Gen. HAMILTON.

All is quiet to-night.

PARSON BROWNLOW IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 15.

Parson BROWNLOW and son arrived here to-day. He says he was imprisoned in the common jail at Knoxville on Dec. 6, in violation of an agreement with the rebel Government. He was confined in a small, damp room, but being attacked by typhoid fever, he was removed to his residence, where he was laid up for eight weeks, a strict guard being kept over him.

Having partly recovered, he obtained a pass from the rebel Government, and left Knoxville two weeks ago. He was detained by order of Gen. HARDEE at Shelbyville, ten days. He reached the National lines this morning.

Parson BROWNLOW declines starting a paper here on account of ill health. He proceeds to the North to publish the story of his martyrdom. He is not affected by consumption, as has been reported.

THE NEW-MADRID EVACUATION.

Immense Amount of War Material Left Behind by the Rebels.

Twenty-five Pieces of Heavy Artillery, Thirty-two Field Batteries, a Great Quantity of Fixed Ammunition, Several Thousand Small Arms, Hundreds of Boxes of Cartridges, Three Hundred Mules, Tents for Twelve Thousand Men, &c.

THE REBELS "NON-COMATIBUS IN SWAMPO."

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 14.

The following is a copy of an official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War:

"After several days of skirmishing and a number of attempts by the gunboats of the enemy to dislodge Gen. POPE'S batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and intrenchments at New-Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents' wagons, mules, etc., and an immense quantity of military stores, etc., etc. Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON has occupied the place. This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State. No rebel flag is now flying in Missouri."

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15.

Gen. POPE, in his dispatch to Gen. HALLECK, says:

"Our success at New-Madrid has been even greater than reported. Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery—24-pounders and rifled—thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules, tents for an army of 12,000 men and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million of dollars, have fallen into our hands. The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in a swamp on the opposite side of the river. The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men behind. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on their tables and their candles were burning in their tents. A furious thunder-storm which raged all night enabled them to get across the river without being discovered.

"Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th instant, within 800 yards of the enemy's works. We opened fire at daylight on the 13th inst.; just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo. During the whole day yesterday our lines were drawn closer around the works of the enemy, under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault upon their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

Many prisoners have been taken, and the colors of several Arkansas Regiments. Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded. HOLLINS was in command of the rebel fleet, and Generals McCONN, STEWART and GNATT of the land forces. The gunboats went down the river.

Gen. POPE has twenty-five heavy guns, with two works of the enemy, which command every point of the river."

EXPEDITION AGAINST ISLAND No. 10.

Commodore Foote Gone Down with his Gun and Mortar Boats.

The Rebel Force There Estimated at Fifteen Thousand.

HICKMAN, Ky., Saturday, March 15.

A naval expedition, composed of the gunboats *Benton*, *Louisville*, *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *Conestoga*, under Flag-Officer FOOTE, left Cairo at 7 o'clock this morning. At Columbus they were joined by the *Pittsburgh*, *St. Louis* and *Mound City*, and were overtaken by eight mortar boats in tow of four steamers, with transports and ordnance boats. They arrived here at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

The mounted pickets of the enemy were in sight on the bluff. On our arrival, two companies of the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment were sent after them, but they escaped.

A strong Union feeling is manifested here.

The impression prevails that Island No. 10 will not offer much resistance.

There are said to be 2,000 troops at Union, 7,000 at Humboldt, and 15,000 in the vicinity of Island No. 10. At the latter place there are also said to be twelve heavy guns in their batteries.

ORDER OF GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 15.

GEN. HALLECK commands that all jurors, whether in civil or martial courts hereafter, be required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Convention of the 16th of October, 1861. Those refusing to take such oath will be rejected as aliens.

Any neglect on the part of the army and volunteer surgeons of their duties to the sick or wounded will be reported to headquarters immediately.

It is stated that some of the medical officers, prisoners of war, have failed to give proper attention to their own sick and wounded. In cases of this kind the medical officers will be deprived of their parole, and placed in close confinement, upon the facts being reported to headquarters.

GEN. HALLECK TO GEN. CURTIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, March 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis, Commanding in Arkansas:

I congratulate you and your command on the glorious victory just gained.

You have proved yourselves as brave in battle, as enduring of fatigue and hardship. A grateful country will honor you for both.

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General.

MONITORS FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Friday, March 14.

An order was unanimously adopted in the House to-day, authorizing the construction of one or two iron-clad steamers on the plan of ERICSSON'S *Monitor*, for the protection of the harbors of Massachusetts.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Congress Inquiring into the Disasters in Tennessee.

A Rebel Account of the Surrender of Nashville.

Signs of a Great Revulsion in Southern Feeling.

The Virginians Denounced as Faint Hearted.

Condition of Affairs at Savannah and Mobile.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONFEDERATE DISASTERS IN TENNESSEE.

In the rebel House of Representatives on March 10, Mr. CURRIN, of Tennessee, offered a resolution touching the management of the Quartermaster's Department in the State of Tennessee, and especially with regard to the recent disaster to our arms at Fort Donelson and elsewhere; and more particularly with reference to the action of the Quartermaster, Major B. K. SZERS, of that service, before the surrender of the City of Nashville; and also with reference to the quantity of stores—provisions, munitions of war, and hospital stores—which were lost to the Government at that place.

A long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. ADKINS, of Tennessee, said that, while investigations were being made, they should also be made into the conduct of Gen. JOHNSTON. Gen. JOHNSTON had command of the entire army of the West until Gen. BRAGG was sent to Columbus. He knew that the Cumberland River, when swollen, would afford entrance into every part of Tennessee. He knew that the Tennessee River, at high tide, would conduct the enemy's vessels into the very heart of the Southern Confederacy. He knew that it would let the enemy on his rear. But Gen. JOHNSTON had but one idea—a single idea—to make a stand at Bowling Green. It was his great idea. Now he would not impeach the patriotism and chivalry of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, but it would be well enough if we took pattern from LINCOLN'S Government, and whenever a General lost a battle remove him, unless there was some sufficiently strong reason and justifiable cause for the failure.

When Gen. JOHNSTON fell back from Bowling Green he had between ten and fifteen thousand troops. Before he had entered Nashville he had determined to surrender it. Before he reached the confines of that proud city of Tennessee, the capital of a State whose citizens never turned their back upon the foe. During the three days of the struggle at Fort Donelson, when men stood a foot deep in blood and snow, the citizens of Tennessee showed as much gallantry as any State in the Confederacy.

Gen. JOHNSTON had been desired to make a stand at Nashville, but he declined doing it. The speaker had heard that the President had a very high opinion of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON. If such was the case, he was very sorry to differ with him. The people of the army under Gen. JOHNSTON'S command, and the people of Tennessee, had lost confidence in the military capacity of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Mr. SWAN said that *the people of East Tennessee were obliged to contend with the worst of foes, hypocritical and domestic enemies*; but very many of the people in his region were true; and out of seven hundred to nine hundred votes given to him in the district there were from seven to nine hundred volunteers in the Confederate army.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, defended Gen. JOHNSTON. He wished to give a wide scope to investigation. It was only until of late that Gen. JOHNSTON had so many as 25,000 efficient men in the field. He was asked for no reinforcements during the battle at Fort Donelson. He could not reinforce that point, for on the instant that he moved his army from the point at which he was stationed the large force of the enemy, amounting to 100,000 men, would have marched on Nashville, and thus the whole army, instead of a portion of it, would have been captured and Gen. JOHNSTON would now have been where the gallant Gen. BUCKNER is, in exile. Gen. JOHNSTON had no power to prevent the passage of gunboats up the Tennessee River. Five steamers were lying off Nashville, and had been for six months past, and the most that he knew to work on them at one time was five men. He (the speaker) wanted the blame to fall where it properly belongs. What would have been the consequence of making a stand at Nashville? That beautiful city, instead of now standing, and in a condition still to be the pride of the South if she is retaken, would, in all probability, have been in ashes. Why did not the people of Nashville themselves fortify the city?

Mr. FOOTE said that Gen. JOHNSTON had called for 1,000 or 1,500 slaves to work on the fortifications, and that the call had been fully answered when Nashville was surrendered. Gen. JOHNSTON had been importuned time and again to fortify Nashville, but he had failed to do it. *The people of Nashville had surrendered every arm that they had—shot-guns and everything else of that sort; those that were there had nothing to fight with.* He understood that some vile slanderer had called them cowards, and had asked why did not the women and children go out and fight the foe? When the armed soldiery was flying fast, when Generals PILLOW and FLOYD would not remain in it, when armed forces considered it impolitic and unsafe, some one asks the question why did not the women and children fight? It was the most contemptible and foul slander that ever appeared in the columns of a newspaper, in the City of Richmond or elsewhere, and the man who perpetrated it was worthy of a place upon the scaffold.

Mr. MOORE said that the gentleman evidently had no reference to his speech.

Mr. FOOTE introduced a resolution making more minute inquiries than that introduced by Mr. SWAN, his colleague. He offered it as a substitute, and it was accepted.

Mr. GRAY, of Texas, thanked the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. MOORE,) for the defence he made of Gen. ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON. That officer was a native of Kentucky, but he had been an adopted citizen of Texas for some years. He did not oppose investigation in any form, but he thought that the public exposition was likely to produce a premature condemnation, which he did not intend to be considered as indorsing, because he was a supporter of the resolution just offered. He pronounced this judgment passed upon Gen. JOHNSTON as ill-timed, unwise and unjust, and calculated to produce a premature verdict in investigation. He did not admit that the people had lost confidence in him. If the people of Tennessee based their bravery upon the popularity of their leader, they were not the gallant people whom he hoped gentlemen from that State represented upon this floor. He vindicated the patriotism of Gen. JOHNSTON.

Mr. ADKINS said he did not assail the patriotism of Gen. JOHNSTON. He distinctly said that no one doubted the patriotism of that officer. But as to his popularity and the want of confidence exhibited by the people and the army there was no doubt; and such was the impression made upon the delegation from that State in both branches of Congress, by letters and other information of undoubted reliability, that a petition had been sent to President DAVIS, signed by every member, both Senators and Members of the House from Tennessee, with the exception of the member from the Knoxville District, (Mr. SWAN,) importuning the President to remove A. SYDNEY JOHNSTON from the command of the Department of Tennessee. He regretted that he had been forced to speak as plainly, but he owed a duty to the people whom he represented, and he would discharge it in the face of all men.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, defended Gen. JOHNSTON as having used to the best advantage all the the means in his power to bring about the most desirable results.

Mr. BOYKIN, of Arkansas, called the question.

Mr. FOOTE asked the yeas and nays.

The resolution was passed—yeas 52, nays 23.

THE SURRENDER OF NASHVILLE.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

A gentleman who left Nashville shortly after the battle at Fort Donelson communicates to the Mobile *Tribune* an interesting account of the evacuation and surrender of the city, a portion of which we append:

"The fight at Fort Donelson, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of February, was of intese concern to us, and

each day's work down there wound up with the statement that the fight would be renewed to-morrow. The fears that the fall of Fort Henry were calculated to inspire had been well-nigh dispelled by the way Fort Donelson was holding out. It was better located, and stronger in men and guns. PILLOW, FLOYD and BUCKNER were there. PILLOW had said, 'Let come what might, he never would surrender the place,' and Nashville felt that we could not afford to lose that battle. Saturday's work was glorious. Our ~~cannon~~ shouted over it. Many were saying, 'I never ~~hated~~ PILLOW, but forgive him now—he is the man for the occasion.' A sober, modest citizen, an Old-Line Whig and Ex-Governor, was heard to say, [Saturday afternoon, on being asked how the fight went on: 'First-rate; PILLOW is giving them h—ll, and rubbing it in.']

The dispatches closed on Saturday as they had for three successive days before—"The enemy are expecting large reinforcements,' but we slept soundly and expected to have great news on the morrow. About 9 o'clock Sunday morning I rode out into the country seven or eight miles, and leaving the turnpike, dined with a friend in one of the quiet and luxurious farmer homes of Middle Tennessee. Returning leisurely, I struck the pike about 4 P. M., and as everybody I had met in the morning had asked me the latest news from the city, I asked the first man I met, 'Any news?'—preparod to hear only of victory.

'News! What's the last you've heard?'

'Last night's dispatches.'

'None since? The latest out, and plenty of it. Fort Donelson has fallen, and Nashville is surrendered! They say the white flag is waving now on the Capitol, and the gunboats will be up before sundown.'

I thought he was hoaxing me, but quickened my pace. The next morning confirmed it all and more. I saw there was literally a cloud of witnesses, pouring along the turnpike leading to Franklin. Convalescent soldiers, quitting the hospitals, were waddling along with their scanty baggage. Travelers, in groups and squads, had left the hotels, carrying carpet-bags and satchels, and saddle-bags in hand. The family of the owner of the omnibus line were rolling out in those vehicles. Double and one-horse carriages were full of living freight. On reaching the toll-gate, on the top of the hill overlooking Nashville, I strained my eyes to see the white flag on the capitol. The tall flag-staff was naked. There was no flag of any sort on it.

Passing down Broad-street by the Nashville and Decatur road, the first man I saw was Gov. HARRIS, about to leave on a special train, with the Legislature and archives of the State. The town was in commotion. Over the wire bridge that spans the Cumberland, Gen. JOHNSTON'S army were passing, taking the direction of the Murfreesboro' turnpike. The train of wagons and soldiers reached out of sight, and did not get over that night. The sight of a withdrawing or retreating army is very disheartening.

My residence is in Edgefield, a little village separated from Nashville by the Cumberland River. For several days, Gen. JOHNSTON'S headquarters had been established on that side of the river, and near me. The lady with whom he and his Staff took their meals is my neighbor and friend, and tells me that the General opened the news to her at table in these words:

'Madam, I take you to be a person of firmness, and trust your neighbors are. Don't be alarmed. Last night, my last dispatch, up to 12 o'clock, was favorable, and I lay down expecting a great victory today; but this morning, at 4 o'clock, I was waked by a courier, with the news that our forces at Fort Donelson were surrounded and must surrender. They are not made of steel. Our soldiers have fought bravely as ever soldiers did; but they cannot hold out day after day, against fresh forces and such odds. I cannot make men. *Stay at home. Tell all your friends from me to stay at home. I cannot make a fight before Nashville, and, for the good of the city, shall retire. I know Gen. Buell well. He is a gentleman, and will not sanction any violence to peaceable citizens, or disturb private property.*'

It might have been well if the General had issued a proclamation. He and staff crossed the bridge that night at 11 o'clock. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE followed, and your correspondent followed, soon after.

The question has often been asked, 'Why didn't the people of Nashville make a stand? What! give up their city without striking a blow?"

The people were astonished and indignant at the way they were handed over to the enemy's mercy and occupation. But what could they do? When Generals and armed and drilled soldiers give up and retire, what can unarmed and undisciplined citizens do before a foe advancing by land and water?

'Throw brickbats at them,' said one. Indeed! That would be well enough, if the enemy would deal in the same missiles.

The bones of Gen. JACKSON, the defender of New-Orleans, must have turned in his grave, at the Hermitage, a few miles away, at such a surrender.

A few months before, on urgent call, every man who had a rifle or double-barrel gun had brought it forward and given it up for army service. Not fifty serviceable guns could our citizens have mustered. No, not even pikes, though they had just enrolled themselves and resolved to have them made, and if Gen. JOHNSTON made a stand before the city they were resolved to stand with him. Such of them as were not willing to be surrendered to the uncovenanted mercies of Lincolndom, with the prospect of having the oath tendered them or the bastile, followed the retiring army.

After taking my family as far as Decatur, I returned to Nashville on Wednesday. The stores were closed and bolted; the streets deserted, save by a guard here and there, and a press-gang taking up every man they could find, and sending him to load Government pork into barges, upon which it was being taken up the river, and put out of the enemy's way. Had a stand been made before the city, or even a feint of a stand, no doubt all the Government stores could have been removed safely. As it is, vast amounts have been thrown away, wasted, given out, both from the Quartermaster and Commissary's departments. At one time the doors were thrown open to whomsoever would, under the impression that they had better let the poor have these provisions than the enemy, who was expected instantly. A friend said he saw quantities of meat lying on the roadside, where persons, having overloaded their carts, had thrown it out. Barrels of flour, sacks of coffee, pieces of lard and meat, were rolled into private houses and back yards, with hundreds of boxes of candles, bolts of cloth, &c. Afterwards this order was countermanded, as the enemy was not *exactly* at the door, and a guard placed over the stores, and an effort made to get them off by railroad and boat. Private carriages, hacks and carts were stopped in the street and pressed into service, and some of my friends had to get their baggage to the station in wheel-barrows. Advantage was taken of the confusion and dismay of the hour for private injustice and irresponsible oppression. The selfishness developed in such a crisis is humiliating.

* * * * * * *

The opinion prevails there that Nashville will be burnt, first or last—if not when we leave it, then when we drive the enemy out of it. For Tennesseeans are resolved that the enemy shall not rest on their s'vis. Gen. FLOYD and Staff left Thursday morning, and it was understood that Capt. JOHN H. MORGAN, with his company, would retire slowly, as the enemy in force entered. The Louisiana Cavalry, Col. SCOTT, were near Franklin, on their way to the vicinity of Nashville, where they will act as scouts and hold the enemy closely in bounds.

As far out as Brentwood, Franklin and Columbia, some people are leaving their homes and sending off their slaves. Others, deeply-committed Southerners, stand and risk the consequences. They look for inconveniences and heavy losses, staying or going.

In reply to the question often asked whether any Union element has been developed by these events: There was always some of this element in Nashville, but in very inconsiderable proportion to the population. Let Unionists show their hands and heads now; it is hoped they will. We have friends enough left to watch them; and when the tide of war rolls back, the country will finally be purged of them, for they will have to leave with the Lincoln army.

The great mass of Tennesseeans, especially Middle and West, are sound to the core, and thoroughly aroused for the first time. They chafe under the humiliation and disgrace of the surrender of their Capital. Those that can will move their families out of the reach of immediate harm, and return to face the foe on a hundred fields. The great battles of the war are to be fought in the West. This is but the beginning. The people realize now what is at stake, and they will measure out wealth and blood without stint."

THE BLESSINGS OF MARTIAL LAW.

SOCIETY IN THE REBEL CAPITAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch, March 12.

Our own city, before the beginning of the war, was the most quiet and orderly city of its size in America, with the exception, perhaps, of Charleston. Its streets were as silent at night as any rural district in the country. Not a sound was to be heard, save the deep roar of the river as it rushed over the falls, and the deeper snoring of the night watch from porches and cellar doors. There was no occasion in those days for any watch at all, save now and then to participate in the arrest of some predatory African, who would be escorted at sunrise to the Mayor by the whole body of the guardians of the night, each looking majestically indignant at the violator of the law, and the interruption of their accustomed slumbers. After introducing the offender to the whipping post, there was a general dispersion of the city functionaries of high and low degree till the next morning, the city governing itself in general without any difficulty, and keeping up the mayoralty at some expense, as an ornamental weathercock to the municipal spire, which should add variety to its proportions, and enable every one to discover which way the wind blew.

But since those calm and somewhat monotonous days, when we smoked our cigars and talked at street corners, as if smoking and spinning street yarns were the greatest business of life, a change has come over this once placid and domestic old city, so thorough and wonderful that we sometimes wonder whether it is not all a dream, and have to take several pinches of ourselves berore we can fully establish to our own satisfaction the fact of our identity. We scarcely meet a familiar face in the streets, or in any of the public places of amusement and resort. The old population has been completely submerged by the tide which has set in since a year ago. The vast influx has not been an unmingled blessing. The establishment of the Confederate Capital in Richmond, and the stirring times, have not only brought among us many persons eminent in talent, virtue and social position, but that multitude of birds of prey, from the eagle to the buzzard, which always follow the scent of spoils and battle. The consequence has been not only an amount of ruffianism, drunkenness and bloodshed unprecedented in our annals, but emissaries of LINCOLN have had full sweep amongst a crowd where all were strangers to each other, and spies and traitors have held high holiday. The civil law, with its gracious courtesy, was unceremoniously kicked from the pavement, and its functionaries, including the most asportive of the watchmen, actually opened their eyes with amazement.

But behold the wonders that martial law has accomplished. Ever since civil law has been placed on the retired list, his martial brother has given us a taste of his quality which makes us almost wish that cities were always governed by martial law. The rascals, rowdies and rioters have disappeared as mysteriously as the sora; the dram-shops have come to an untimely end; elderly gentlemen can venture out at night with a reasonable expectation of not being brought home in a comatose condition from the effects of bludgeons and bottles; spies and traitors have felt that they can no longer carry on their underground diabolism with safety. The sober, honest and loyal portion of the community cheerfully submit to some temporary inconveniences for the sake of a great good, and only regret that martial law was not established a year ago in Richmond.

FEELING THROUGH THE SOUTH.

IN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Feb. 27.

I begin to fear that the Virginians are degenerate sons of their illustrious sires. In spite of the martyrdom of JACKSON, in spite of the heroism of Bethel, while yet the devotion of DICK ASHBY, and the sunset gleam of his sabre ere it fell from his shattered arm, remain unsung by poet, before the daisies have sprung from the dust of Virginians who sleep at Manassas, the misgiving comes upon me that the living men of the old Commonwealth are not worthy of the ancient and the more recent memories of her renown. *The trepidations and murmurings, the croakings and prophesyings of doom that have possessed many of the citizens of Richmond during the past week, would be enough to make us despair of the Republic, if we could suppose that the mass of the people of the Confederate States were equally timorous and irresolute.* Because of a few reverses, which might be retrieved by stout hearts and strong arms, it is thought by these craven souls that the great cause of liberty is lost. From one end of the town to the other they run with false tidings of new disaster, or "whisper with white lips, the foe, they come, they come." *The Yankees will be in Richmond in ten days; the Government has determined to abandon the State as a line of defence and make a stand in North Carolina; the seat of Government is to be removed immediately; the French gunboats are coming up James River to take the Emperor's tobacco viet armis—such are some of the alarms that have been sounded by men, who, if the Yankees should get here, would be the first to swear allegiance to Lincoln.* You recollect how the *Moniteur* spoke of the landing of NAPOLEON on his return from Elba, and how it greeted his arrival in the Capital: "The Corsican monster has escaped." "The usurper has landed in France." "Gen. BONAPARTE is at Grenoble." "NAPOLEON is at Lyons." "The Emperor is at Paris." "*Vive l'Empereur.*" Such would be the tone of, I fear, too many of the inhabitants toward McCLELLAN. Last night there were scribbled upon the walls of buildings all over town, strange and portentous sentences of menace—such as "Nationals! gird on your strength; memento Tennessee"—"The scorpion secession will soon be deprived of his sting"—and other such cowardly and treacherous nonsense, and forthwith it is pretended that the city is filled with Union men, and that a secret society, embracing thousands, exists in the midst of us, and that we are about to be betrayed by emissaries of the Yankees, heretofore little suspected. Such puling and vaticination of ruin is almost as bad as treason itself, and those who indulge in it deserve well nigh the fate that should be awarded to the midnight scribbler, could we catch him. That the Yankees, emboldened by their recent successes, will make the strongest efforts to carry Richmond, there can be no reasonable doubt; but it becomes us all the more, from this very conviction, with heart of hope to put forth all our energies in its defence; and if we do this, let them come in clouds as dense as the Persians that marched into Greece, they will be driven back.

IN NEW-ORLEANS AND CHARLESTON.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

A merchant of Carondelet-street arrived in one of the trains on Friday, having left Columbus on Tuesday night, just previous to the declaration of martial law, and represents the people rising all through the country excepting at Memphis, where there was much lukewarmness evinced. There are too many traders and speculators in Memphis. The almighty dollar governs them, and their influence spreads largely—ramifies through most branches of society. True, there are many patriotic citizens, devoted body, soul, and their money to the glorious cause. But the cool, deliberate manner in which Nashville was surrendered to the invaders, before a demand was made, engenders distrust that in the locality of Memphis there are many citizens not so ardent in the cause as the crisis demands.

The same paper also gives the following hint:

"It will be well for the authorities, and it behooves all citizens, when they observe certain parties throwing corked bottles into the Mississippi River to arrest them at once. Bottles containing newspapers and memorandums in writing, giving information to the blockaders off the Balize, have been picked up in the Mississippi, drifting toward the mouth of the river."

The Charleston *Courier* says:

"The unanimity of the South in the present crisis is beyond all precedent. We must not suppose, however, that every one within our borders is a faithful and devoted friend. *We know, on the contrary, that there are spies in all our cities, and lukewarm or indifferent friends in some portions of the country.*

Let them be looked after and arrested as soon as possible. We need the services of magistrates and good policemen in our cities, as well as of soldiers in the field."

FROM SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

The abandonment of the posts on St. Simon's and Jekyl's Islands, which I announced two weeks ago, has led to their occupation by the Yankees a few days back. It was a timely removal, as it would have been idle to jeopardize the safety of a valuable command in defence of a totally indefensible and useless battery. The order came some time before, leaving it discretionary with Gen. MERCER, commanding in that neighborhood, to carry it out whenever it seemed proper to his judgment. The Yankees gain little by their new acquisitions, since the batteries have been dismantled and the plantations on the islands had been for months deserted; it is not improbable, however, that our bragging foes will represent the capture as very important, and the cotton secured as immense.

While occupying these posts, which are opposite to one another, and completely command the entrance, the worthy commandants *engaged in a dispute in regard to the relative strength of their batteries, and I am credibly informed an artillery duel ensued between them, one officer retiring from the dispute and opening fire upon his vis à vis. I learn that the battery commanded by a Colonel whose name is familiar throughout the Confederate States returned the fire, and soon compelled his antagonist to hoist the white flag.* Most fortunately no man was injured, though the epaulment of one battery was considerably damaged.

Nothing new has transpired in our neighborhood. The Yankees are quiet, but not idle, I am assured, and on the other hand our works are being placed in good order and completed, as many of them are, with bomb-proof shelters for the men, leaving only a few gunners exposed at a time to the fire of the enemy. The guns now ready to bear upon any fleet that may come up against Fort Jackson are sufficient to cope with the force that the Yankees can command. *Towards the relief of Fort Pulaski nothing has been done.*

I learn by a letter, that in Richmond it is believed that Savannah will fall. You are aware of my opinion, such as it is worth. I do not think it can be taken at present by the Lincolnites, unless some very fortuitous chance should intervene. As long as we have an enemy intently watching our movements and ready to avail himself of any moment of weakness or relaxed vigilance, we are not altogether safe; but with our means well disposed as they are, we have no great cause of alarm. Should the enemy make the trial, be assured it will be a hard-fought fight and a desperate struggle.

Next month is a warm month in this latitude, and, if the Winter does not "linger too long in the lap of Spring," an exceedingly uncomfortable one for the occupants of our islands and marshes. The impression prevails that they will not be able to hold their present positions during our Summer; but I think it is an error. Had we a foe to deal with who regarded the life of his men as any consequence, it might be otherwise; but the reckless disregard which has characterized the Yankees, compels me to think they will permit the decimation of their force by all the diseases incident to our low coast and warm climate before abandonding the islands. They have spent much money and incalculable labor in improving the harbor of Port Royal, and the port of Hilton Head; for it merits the name of a port, if we take into consideration the number of ships constantly under its protection, and the many improvements which energetic Yankees have improvised; such as railways, quays, and causeways, across the extensive marshes between the Island and the mainland, or, rather, other Islands, closer to the main. The railroad must have proved of great use to them, as it enabled a rapid movement to be made from one end of the Island to the other, from which Pulaski can plainly be discerned, and the embarkation for a very short voyage to the coast of Georgia below, at any point they might design to attack. It is not to be supposed that all this would have been projected for the purpose of being abandoned when the climate and position and other contingent disadvantages could have been most readily calculated before. No, they may suffer, they may die of disease, but new sacrifices will be kept constantly on the altar of the fell destroyer which seeks its victims among the strangers who may come within his domain; it may cripple his resources so much as to prevent any active measure against us; it may allow us the coveted chance to strike a blow at them, but no more. I trust that much good may result from our approaching Summer to us.

On Saturday last twenty-one sail of Yankee ships were laying off Warsaw. On Sunday morning only five were there when the sun rose and disclosed to view the expanse of water in the Sound. During the night the remaining sixteen quietly slipped their cables, and were off to no one knows where, nor can conjecture be of any avail. It is not very probable that they have gone far, and they may yet turn up in the neighborhood of Brunswick and the Islands of St. Simons and Jekyl, which were abandoned. The necessity of guarding their movements against rebel curiosity leads me to think that it is some such expedition against our coast, not very formidable, nor designed as any other than a foray to harass us.

This day the assembling of the militia of the City of Savannah and Chatham County took place, in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. BROWN, *and about two thousand men appeared on the parade ground, and were called upon to volunteer. The turn-out was very general—indeed, I saw among the number many Englishmen, who could not be subjected to the draft, and conspicuous among them the British Vice-Consul.* The trepidation which precedes a dreaded day probably never was more general than on this occasion, and all who were liable presented themselves, fearing the threat which the Governor held out of a draft of all absentees. On the parade ground, out of the large number, when those exempted were ordered to step in advance, I cannot exaggerate when I say *three-fourths came forward*; all had excuses to plead—some by reason of disease, others of physical inability, furloughs, commissions, and other causes, were exempted. From the remainder, when the volunteers were called for, one-half dozen stepped forward, and with a company already volunteered and received made sixty-six men out of the quota of two hundred and fifteen. The remainder will be drafted, if the number is not made up by volunteers in the meantime.

During the day all the employes of Government ceased their work, however necessary it might have been, and when all the resources of the mechanics are taxed to the utmost.

Gov. BROWN has issued his proclamation, (these are stirring times, when proclamations are the principal contents of the moving news,) closing up all distilleries, and imposing a penalty, or rather tax, upon all Liquor distilled after the 15th of April. This is a good move, at a time when it is needed, and the Governor will not be quarreled with; but I fear 9,000 soldiers his up-country supporters will fail to vote for him for a third term; it will kill his popularity. Salt is better, and the soldier felt comparatively little interest in it; but whisky—that is a different thing, and not easily got over. I think your correspondent will have to lay in his supplies, or be excluded forever from its use, as the order will be rigidly enforced, as it ought.

FROM MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register, March 4.

It will, of course, be generally known to-day that Gen. BRAGG left this city this morning by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. At a time when every circumstance is rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongues of croakers and panic-makers, this departure will be sure to be magnified into undue proportions of significance, and some amiable people will be delighted at a fresh opportunity to terrify the women and children, and perhaps send a few more of the sex that do wear unmentionables and ought to wear crinoline, flying into the country and creating a panic among the egg and poultry dealers, and thereby help to starve out the town they had not the courage to stay and help defend.

To stop the mouths of all mischief-makers, who ought to be too contemptible in the eyes of the women to be able to frighten them, we are authorized to say that Gen. BRAGG has gone on an important service to the cause of which he is one of the most able and devoted defenders. *He has gone upon the invitation of Gen. Beauregard to consult upon the plan of campaign for the defence of the Mississpi Valley.* He will be within a few hours' reach of the city, and steam and electricity can bring him back before the enemy could make his first dispositions for a land or sea attack. Meantime he has left the city with a complete plan of defence matured, and the defences in the hands of accomplished officers. Gen. LOVELL, now chief of the army at Pensacola, will assume command here, and will be ably seconded by Col. VILLEPIGUE, the hero of Fort McRae. The skilled artillerists of this officer's regiment will be intrusted with the principal batteries. Fort Morgan is in the brave and energetic hands of Col. POWELL, and Fort Gaines is commanded by Major HALLONQUIST, a highly instructed artillery officer.

We assure the women and children that there is no cause of present alarm. We need not say to the men that the times call for coolness and determination. Both belligerents are mustering their armies for a great conflict in Tennessee, the prize being the command of the Mississippi Valley. Our Government and Generals are fully aroused to the importance of the issue, and an army of heroes will represent the South in the coming fight, with a determination and courage worthy of the cause. Be of good cheer! We feel that we shall win the battle, break the backbone of the Northern invader, drive him with our victorious troops out of Tennessee, follow him to Louisville, and, by God's help, "save the South."

Meantime, there is no present prospect of an attack here. The enemy is not in force at Ship Island to venture to assault Mobile. He is drawing upon his distant armies to mass his forces in Tennessee, and a battle will be fought there before he can spare troops for this point. Indeed, if he hopes to win that battle, he has no present temptation to attack Mobile. The duty of our men is plain. It is to arm, drill and prepare to hold their city to the last extremity; to keep cool themselves, frown down panic-makers, and assure the women that they are able and willing to defend their homes. We confidently feel that the present dark hour is but the precursor of the dawn of a bright day. We shall hear good news soon, and rejoice in the brilliant victories of our brave and devoted soldiers.

AN APPEAL FROM LOUISIANA.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, issued the following proclamation on the 25th ult.:

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I address you today in a double capacity as Governor and as Commander-in-Chief. A call has been made upon me by Gen. BEAUREGARD for 5,000 men to defend the Mississippi Valley, and with it your loved State, this beautiful city, and, more than all, our homes and those dearer than all else save honor. The laggard and the dastard awaits the foe at the very shrine of the sanctuary. It is the part of the brave and noble-hearted to meet him at the threshold or beyond it; and, did we choose any other position, we would be false to our history and traditions, recreant to our brothers' blood which stains the hard-fought fields of Virginia and Missouri, and unworthy of the high gift of independence sanctified by the blood of patriot martyrs.

This is not the hour for vain regrets or despondency. No, not even for hesitation! An insolent and powerful foe is already at the castle-gate, the current of the mighty river speaks to us of his fleet advancing for our destruction, and the telegraphic wires tremble with the news of his advancing columns. In the name of all most dear to us, I entreat you go and meet him! A brave General, our fellow-citizen, calls for you, and his patriot heart feels you will come. Laurels have already clustered around his brow, and he calls on you to share with him new honors and new victories. Sacrifices must be made, but the recollection of them will nerve your arm in the day of battle, and make dearer your successes.

Fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers, your country calls you! Citizens, your property and your rights are in danger! Will you not go? The hour for glorious action is upon us; let it not pass unheeded by. Gen. BEAUREGARD does his fellow-citizens the honor to wish them at his side in the hour of trial. A special messenger, member of his staff, Dr. CHOPPIN, waits to return to him a glorious response. Upon volunteering, you will be ordered to Gen. BEAUREGARD, at Jackson, Tenn., and in a few weeks, when the necessity is past, you will return victorious, or leave your names as martyrs embalmed in our hearts.

THOMAS G. MOORE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

ALARM IN THE SOUTHWEST.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Jackson, Tenn., on the 29th February, says:

"The excitement here and at Columbus is almost beyond description. The rapid successes of the Federals at Roanoke, Somerset, Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the alarming situation of Clarksville and Nashville, and the consequent menaced condition of Columbus, have been enough to alarm the whole country; while, to add to the general state of uneasiness, our Memphis cotemporaries have been unfortunately betrayed into the publication of the mischievous statements that Columbus was to be evacuated, that already the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad was being destroyed, and that Gen. POLK contemplated falling back to make a stand at Island No. 10 and Fort Pillow.

The spirit of our army at Columbus, however, is not one of depression, but rather of depressed determination. Here the rumors prevalent became well defined. Gen. POLK happened, the day of the rumors, to come down to this place to consult with Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is here, still unwell with some affection of the throat, and because the latter happened to order back some favorite horse from Columbus, it was consequently considered a fixed fact that the evacuation of Columbus had been ordered, and was being accomplished. The country was so rapidly becoming panic-stricken that Gens. BEAUREGARD and POLK at once took steps to have the false impressions that had obtained almost lightning currency corrected.

It is now no time to cavil and doubt about the cause of our reverses. While it is possible that the proper combinations may not have been prearranged for such possible contingencies as the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson, the truth is too apparent that we have been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and that our strength at various points has been grossly exaggerated, to the great deception of the public. But for such deception, perhaps, the people might have relied less upon the strategy of Generals, and have flocked in greater numbers to their support. Dead pluck and the finest military combinations in the world may fall before superior numbers. But why is it, it may be asked, that we have been so grossly misled as to the number of JOHNSTON'S forces at Bowling Green? How is it that we find him with but about ten thousand fleeing before BUELL, and leaving Clarksville and Nashville exposed, instead of having the thirty or forty thousand it has been reported he had under his immediate command? How are the people to be aroused, except by disasters, unless informed and made alive to their sense of danger? And why refuse information to our own people, when the enemy succeed in obtaining all the information they desire?

Gen. BEAUREGARD is still here.

THE QUESTION OF BURNING MEMPHIS.

THE FOLLY OF THE PROPOSAL.

From the Memphis Avalanche, March 6.

The men who talk of burning this city can have neither sense nor affection. They have, surely, no wives or children, and Heaven forbid that they ever should. They have most effectually put an end, here in Memphis, to all enlisting in the army. They have made every man fear to leave his wife or child or house here. Thousands are here who have no houses elsewhere, and no means to obtain any elsewhere. No less than thirty thousand men, women and children are now in Memphis, most of whom have no other place where to find food or shelter.

Men whose properties are elsewhere, or who have homes elsewhere, or have the means to obtain homes elsewhere, or who have no stake or home anywhere, may talk flippantly of burning this city even to the earth. But to the poor man whose home is here, and can make it nowhere else, and whose wife and children are here, and without means to give them food and shelter anywhere else, such talk and threats are devilish and deathly. When he knows not what moment incendiaries may burn down his house and drive him to destitution, and leave his family to beggary, you need not expect him to go into the army.

Beside the real effect of those diabolical threats at home, they cannot fail to produce the most disastrous influence upon our soldiers already in the army, and whose families are remaining here in Memphis. These men can have little heart to remain and fight where they are, with the constant dread to hear at any moment of their homes being burned to the ground, and their families left without roof or bread.

This is what these stupid incendiaries have done.

But the folly is so intense and mischievous, the knavery of such as propose to burn down the city, for knavish purposes, is too diabolical for words to express. It is very well for this to be now understood. There are some persons who threaten to burn the city, actuated by overheated patriotism. But there are others, on whom the public eye begins to be fixed, who are not believed to be actuated by any such motives, who are suspected of fostering this scheme for evil purposes only. It may be their motive is plunder.

It may be, too, their motive is, just at this perilous time, to increase the confusion and panic, to arrest and hinder the enlisting of men into the war. Certainly they could not design a more sure plan than this to keep men at home, and prevent them from enlisting. Let such men beware. The thin disguise of simulated patriotism will be scarcely enough to hide them from detection and punishment.

We must set about to counteract this mischief, in order to start again the spirit of volunteering. We must make men feel that their homes and families will not be destroyed in their absence. To such pass have things come here, that we must now have a head to the city government, invested with military power. The ordinary civil authorities are unequal to the madness and folly, and knavery of the time. Give us a military Governor, that we may have safety at home, and that men may be able and willing to join the army.

WHAT SHOULD BE DESTROYED.

"Justice" writes to the *Avalanche* in the following strain:

"I do not own land, houses or slaves, and have no money at interest, but I have thousands of good friends here, and about here, whom I would not see subjects of such vandalism. Adopt the plan of Senator PEHLAN, of Mississippi. Destroy our cotton, sugar and tobacco, wherever it is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. Let this be done, because the enemy *need* these articles, and he is damaged if he does not get them. It is said that many of our Yankees, and German and Italian Jews, are buying up sugar, and storing it away. It cannot be to sell it to any but Lincolnites, and all such men should be made to feel that they cannot thus 'play traitor' in our midst. They are the very men who will hang out a Union flag over their sugar, whenever they hear the tramp of the advancing foe.

When the time comes, let cotton, sugar and tobacco be given to the flames, rather than strengthen an enemy, and it will be a double duty to punish traitors, as well as enemies, in this way and at the same time.

But burning our towns and turning our women and children shivering on the streets is not defending our liberties. We need men for this struggle; and those who advocate this dastardly warfare upon our helpless ones should be made to take position in the front ranks of our armies. Our soldiers might not be greatly benefitted by such associations, but the community would be by the absence of such corrupt material."

MAYOR PARK ON THE SUBJECT.

The following curious proclamation appears in the *Appeal*:

To the People of Memphis:

Much has been said in regard to the burning of our city. I have, as JOHN PARK, (not the Mayor,) to say this to our citizens: that I will, under any and all circumstances, protect the city from incendiaries, and he who attempts to fire his neighbor's house—or even his own, whereby it endangers his neighbor—I will, regardless of judge, jury, or the benefit of the clergy, *hang* him to the first *lamp-post, tree* or *awning*. I have the means under my control to carry out the above individual proclamation. JOHN PARK.

MARCH 7, 1862.

FROM PENSACOLA.

From the Mobile Register, March 4.

Information has been received that the enemy has struck his tents on Santa Rosa Island. This is an indication that he is again on the move for some enterprise against the right and the liberties of the South. If Mobile be his destination, let him come. With men, women and children all united, he will meet with a Zaragossa defence.

The Navy-yard and approaches to Pensacola have been made impregnable by the acuity and skill of Gen. BRAGG, and as the enemy has proved it by two unsuccessful bombardments, he is not likely to repeat the experiment. Time will not make these defences less impregnable. They guard the gateway to a harbor of priceless value to the foe, which can never cease to be watched with sleepless vigilance.

It is probably a conviction of this that induces him to move his troops to other points believed by him to be more easy of attack. Whether he is coming here, or means to attempt New-Orleans, or to land on the coast and march through Mississippi to meet the advancing column of Gen. BUELL, remains to be seen. If the latter, he had better first be sure that BUELL is coming that route. There are lions in his path to dispute that march.

On Saturday it is well ascertained that a party of Federals in boats, numbering about sixty, landed at Biloxi, and after remaining several hours, retired. They are said to have enjoyed themselves a good deal. Are there no Mississippi rifles in that neighborhood? A company of active men, well armed, might easily spoil the pleasure of these Federal picnic trips to the main land.

PLANS OF THE UNIONISTS.

From the Memphis Appeal.

The Federals expect to concentrate in overwhelming numbers, and overpower our scattered forces in detail. We are never, if the Federal leaders can avoid it, to be offered battle, where their triumph is not rendered "mathematically certain."

We dig traps and ditches, as at Bowling Green and Columbus, fortify them, and patiently await the enemy's approach, only to witness "strategic movements" on either flank, for the purpose of forcing capitulation without the firing of a gun. We are to have no brilliant battles, where all is risked to gain a triumph—none of that "dash" which characterized the warfare of NAPOLEON, ALEXANDER the Great, or SCIPIO. But multitudinous hordes, like those of XERXES, are to move upon us, attempt the capture of our intrenched armies leisurely in detail, and thus crush us out "surely and slowly."

The Federal troops, indeed, are adapted to no other sort of warfare. The Lincoln Government, like the Persian Empire, derives from the force of a despot an involuntary and reluctant species of attraction, very different from a cohesion arising from a spirit of patriotism. The Lincoln army, like the armies of XERXES and DARIUS, immense in its numbers, is like the heavy and inanimate limbs of a vast and ill-organized body. Its parts yield a sluggish obedience to the will of the head, but the whole is incapable of any spirited and vigorous exertion. Hence the wisdom—we may say the absolute necessity—of this slow and tardy process of overrunning the South for the purpose of conquest and subjugation.

There is but one remedy for the disasters entailed upon us by this Persian policy. It is for us to abandon all further efforts, as suggested by the President in his Inaugural, to protect unimportant positions along our coast and frontier, and, going still further, even concentrate our forces in large columns, and give the enemy battle when and where we choose. We need offensive operations. We must leave ditches and earth works, except where they are essential for the protection of water-courses and large cities, and attack, pursue and harass the invaders on every side, cut off their supplies, as PRICE is now doing, and weary them down where we are too weak to whip them. Dashing and daring exploits, if history be taken as evidence, will frustrate and disorganize this "sure and slow" policy, where the stand-still system of defensive operations would fail.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

From the Newbern, N. C., Progress, March 9.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a small boat was seen to pass up under the railroad bridge by the sentinels, but did not stop. At 4 o'clock a light blaze was discovered about midway of the bridge, and the alarm was instantly made, but the vile perpetrator of the deed was not discovered. The guard hurried to the fatal spot so promptly and timely that, with two buckets of water, which they succeeded in getting by tying a couple of their jackets together, and thus letting the bucket down into the river, they extinguished the flames and prevented a disastrous conflagration.

Capt. COX, commander of the railroad guard, called at our office yesterday morning with the machinery used by the scamp for the accomplishment of his devilish purpose, which consisted of a small wire net or basket filled with hemp, made by unraveling and tearing up an old hemp rope. This basket had been fastened to the bridge by a common drawing-chain wrapped with a rag from one end to the other, and the rag and hemp with which the basket was filled were both thoroughly saturated with camphene or spirits of turpentine, the bottle which had contained the spirits having been left in a hurry to get away. The fire was applied upon one of the pillars at the junction of two arches, where the communication of timbers made it favorable for a sure job; and to make the object doubly certain, the spirits had been strewn on the timbers clear across the bridge, so that when the match took effect the fire spread instantly across the entire width of the structure.

We have no doubt that this is the opening act of the great drama that is to be enacted here. No doubt the Federals intend an early attack on this place, and had made arrangements with some infamous, low-bred, contemptible scoundrel, hereabouts, to burn the bridge, so as to cut off the possibility of retreat, in case such a measure should become necessary. Let our authorities take warning, and let them fully realize that we are in the midst of a bloody and fiendish war—such a war as never before disgraced humanity—while in our midst there are traitors of the blackest die and most dangerous type.

KENTUCKY GENERALS.

From the Baton Rouge, (La.,) Advocate.

We have had bad luck with Kentucky and her people. CRITTENDEN, one of her sons, lost a battle in which, when the truth is told, it will be ascertained that we were very little, if any, out-numbered. TILGHMAN, another Kentuckian, gave up Fort Henry when it had become the very place that a lover of his country should have died at before surrendering. Through some strange fatality, JOHNSTON, our then chief hope, (a Kentuckian,) shut his ears upon the telegrams that were sent him from Fort Donelson, and although he could have thrown his whole army to their relief hours before relief was useless, and thus assisted in completing a victory before the glory of which Manassas would have paled, failed to do so, preferring to save the baggage and stores at Bowling Green—things that could have been replaced, to assisting in gaining a battle which, now lost, almost imperils the country. BUCKNER (a Kentuckian) was left to surrender *twelve thousand men* to an enemy numbering over 50,000. No one doubts the gallantry of CRITTENDEN, JOHNSTON, or BUCKNER, and the bravery that impels us all to open our eyes at this sickening word—*surrender—may be all "domineering," but it is a word we know not of in the beginning of this war, although it is now being ground into our vocabularies with a vengeance*; but BUCKNER will be exchanged and placed again in command. Gen. TILGHMAN, who came very near surrendering Gen. HEINMAN and his men, as well as himself, will be placed in command of some vital point when exchanged; for is not CRITTENDEN still in command? Is not JOHNSTON still commander of our troops in Tennessee?

The froth has simmered to the top, and the more the ingredients are boiled the more permanently will it stick to the top; but the glorious substratum is still there, and like the gallant Mississippi *privates*, they will always pull down the *officially* hoisted white flag.

HOW IT WAS FOUND OUT.

A Richmond correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent* relates the following singular story:

As for Columbus, I repeat my confidence in the genius of BEAUREGARD. If the place can be held by human pluck and skill, he will hold it. To show his military intuition, I will tell you a fact which came to me lately from the Chief of his Staff. Do you remember a story in the Yankee papers about an interview between MCCLELLAN, LINCOLN and a third person, whose name was not given? MCCLELLAN told ABRAHAM of the trap he had laid to catch our forces at Mason's and Munson's Hills, and said that it must inevitably have succeeded, but for the treachery of some person who threw up rockets to give the rebels warning in time, to get out of the way. "Only two persons," added MCCLELLAN, "knew of this plan; one is myself, the other is now in this room." This other person is believed to have been Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, who, about that time, lost his high position in the United States Army. In truth, though, poor THOMAS was as innocent of treason as an unborn babe. When the Yankee advances upon Munson's Hill began, rockets were thrown up by the various divisions to notify each other that they were in motion. Of course this was at night. Gen. BEAUREGARD, seeing the rockets, suspected something was in the wind. He, therefore, caused his Chief of Ordnance, Col. ALEXANDER, to be waked up, and told him that, while he was

months the negro Government was subdued. Toussaint was sent a prisoner to Paris, and in three months more twenty-two thousand of the French soldiery, out of the thirty thousand which constituted the original army, were dead by the yellow fever.

Then arose the second series of massacres.

In the early, as in the later massacres, the cause was simply the attempt to reduce freemen to Slavery. In neither case was the negro made "an assassin by putting arms into his hands."

On the contrary, when the French agents did "place arms in his hands," the negro did not become an assassin, but he became an efficient policeman, restraining the ferocity of the master, and promoting order and industry among the negroes. It is a fact that during the whole period of eleven or twelve years, between the two massacres on the Island, *its productions, as proved by the exportations of sugar and coffee, were greater than ever before or since.*

I derive these facts from THIERS' *History of the Revolution, Consulate and Empire* and whoever will take the trouble to read that admirable history, will at once discover the want of foundation in fact for the vulgar and malignant lie against human nature which has disgraced the National halls, and the Senator who could lend himself to its propagation upon their floors. C.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

An Act to Authorize the Construction of a Railroad in certain streets or avenues in the City of New-York, and the running of vehicles connected therewith, and to regulate the same.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Clinton Gilbert, Henry Van Schaick, Isaac Blood, Nicholas Brandt, Ossian D. Ashley, David Smith, John Van Nest, Oliver Ladue, Willard H. Bennett, Charles T. Baldwin, Milton W. Skiff, Jeremiah J. Austin, Christian B. Morrison, David Rumsey, W. S. Williams, and those who may, for the time being, be associated with them and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic in fact and in name, with full power to sue and be sued, under the designation and name of the Broadway Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. The said Company shall have, and there is hereby granted to them, authority to lay tracks for and operate a Railroad in the City of New-York, over the following streets: Commencing at a convenient point at or near the South Ferry in Whitehall-street, and running thence by double track through and along Whitehall-street, around either side of Bowling Green, to Broadway; thence still by double track through and along Broadway, around either side of Union Park or Square to Fifty-ninth-street, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper accommodation of said Company on the said route, or on any other Railroad route or routes, upon which the said Association may by grant, purchase, or otherwise, lawfully acquire the right to run their cars, or any of them; authority being hereby granted to them to take up such pavements as may be necessary for the above purpose. So many of the cars of said Company as the public convenience shall not require to be run to and from the South Ferry may be stopped on their down trips at any convenient point in Park-row or in any street near the same. On such days as the entire use of Broadway or any part thereof shall be required for any civic or military procession it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police, at or before 9 o'o'clock in the morning of such days, to give notice in writing to said Company of the route which such procession will take and the particular time during which it will occupy Broadway or any part thereof, as near as may be. Upon receiving such notice the said Company shall, during the time in which Broadway or any part thereof shall be so occupied, withdraw their cars from the same; but they are hereby authorized in such case to accommodate the public travel by running their omnibuses on the streets parallel to Broadway, during such time as their cars shall be so withdrawn as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. The above grant to said Company is upon the following conditions, to wit: The tracks shall be laid in or near the middle of the street, excepting that wherever the said route lies along any public grounds or park the rails may be laid near the sidewalk of such public ground or park. The width of the tracks shall not exceed the width of those now in use in said City. All the rails shall be of the most approved pattern, and shall be laid in the best manner, even with the surface of the streets as near as may be, and on such grades as are now, or may be hereafter, established by the Common Council of said City.

SEC. 4. Wherever, in pursuance of this act, the Company shall remove any existing pavement, the same may be replaced with what is known as the Belgian pavement, or in any equally approved manner, and the said Company shall forever keep the pavements between their rails, and for one foot on either side thereof, in a good state of repair. No steam-power shall be used for the propelling of cars on any part of said route.

SEC. 5. The said Company shall place first-class cars on said railroad, with all the modern improvements, for the convenience and comfort of passengers, and shall run cars thereon from 7 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M. as often as every 10 minutes, and as much oftener as the public convenience may require, and all night as often as every half hour; and said Company shall run cars on that part of said route which lies south of Fourteenth-street from 8 o'clock A. M. until 11 o'clock A. M. every 30 seconds, and from 11 A. M. until 3 P. M. as often as every 2 minutes, and from 3 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P.M. every 30 seconds, and from 7 o'clock P.M. until 11 P. M. once in 3 minutes, and from 11 o'clock P. M. until 1 o'clock A. M. once in 15 minutes.

SEC. 6. The said Company shall procure such passenger-rooms, ticket-offices, stables, and depôts in such parts of the City as the business of the railroad and the convenience of the public may require. And they are hereby authorized to lay such rails through transverse or other streets as may be necessary for the exclusive purpose of connecting the said stables and depôts with the main tracks; but the said Company shall not transport any passenger or passengers on such transverse or other streets connecting the said stables or depôts with said main tracks. And the said Company are hereby authorized to purchase or lease such lands or buildings as may be necessary for the passenger-rooms, ticket offices, stables, and depôts above mentioned, and, in case of purchase, to execute and deliver to the owner or owners, respectively, of the property purchased, the bond and mortgage of the company for the whole or part of the consideration money, in case the said Company shall deem it best to do so; and also to execute and deliver their bonds and mortgages covering their real estate, road-bed, and franchise or franchises, but not their rolling stock or other personal property, and given to secure any other indebtedness or liabilities of said Company.

SEC. 7. The said cars shall not stop so as to obstruct a cross or transverse street, nor stop more frequently than once in a block, and then just beyond the second crossing of each street, except in rainy weather; and said cars shall run at a uniform rate of speed, and shall not approach within one hundred and fifty feet of each other on the same track.

SEC. 8. The said Company may keep, or cause to be kept, in readiness, a number of sleighs adequate to the public accommodation on the line of said railroad, or any part thereof, or on the omnibus routes hereinafter mentioned, and may run the same when the travel on said road or routes shall be obstructed by snow.

SEC. 9. No higher rate of fare shall be charged for the conveyance of passengers, exclusive of baggage, in any of the cars of said Company, from any one point to any other point along the line of said railroad than five cents for each passenger. Every third car of the said Company shall, between 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., convey passengers on any portion of said route, between Park-row and Fifty-ninth-street, at three cents fare for each passenger, and the rate of fare shall be distinctly indicated on the outside of all said cars. Whenever there shall be twenty-four passengers in any of the cars carrying passengers at five cents fare, a flag shall be hoisted on said car to indicate that it is full.

SEC. 10. All articles of value that may be inadvertently left in any of the cars or other vehicles of the said Company shall be taken to their principal depôt and entered in a book of record of unclaimed goods, which book shall be open to the inspection of the public at all reasonable hours of business.

SEC. 11. In case the owners of any of the following named omnibus lines in said City shall, within thirty days after the passage of this act, furnish to said Company an inventory, duly verified by the President and the Superintendent or Treasurer of each of the omnibus companies, or by two of the members of each of the stage firms, as the case may be respectively, which inventory shall contain a full statement of all and singular their respective grants, licenses and franchises, and of the value and amount of all their vehicles, horses, harness, feed, machinery, materials, tools, leases of real estate, buildings and all other property of what kind soever, excepting real estate, owned by them as such stage companies or firms, then and in such case the said Company shall, before they commence the running of their cars upon the said railroad, tender to such of the owners of said omnibus lines as shall so furnish said inventory, the following sums, respectively, as the consideration for the purchase of their respective grants, licenses, franchises and all other property, excepting real estate, aforesaid, viz.: To the New-York Consolidated Stage Company the sum of $705,000, the same being the par value of their capital stock; to the Knickerbocker Stage Company, the sum of $200,000, the same being the par value of their capital stock; to Messrs. McLelland and Pullis, owners of the line on Broadway, Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, the sum of $120,000; to Messrs. Murphy & Smith, owners of the line on Broadway and Madison-avenue, the sum of $175,000; to Messrs. Marshalls & Perry, owners of the two lines on Broadway, Eighth and Ninth streets, and Sixth avenue, the sum of $60,000; to Messrs. Andrews & McDonald, owners of the Fifth-avenue, Broadway, and Fulton Ferry line, the sum of $125,000; to Messrs. O'KEEFE & DUNNE, owners of the line running from Houston-street Ferry, through Second and Bleecker streets to Broadway and Jersey City Ferry, the sum of $40,000.

And, at the time that such respective payments shall be made, the said owners of the above lines shall, respectively, convey and deliver to said Company, by good and sufficient bills of sale, conveyances and assignments, with full guarantee of title and free from incumbrance, all and singular, their respective grants, licenses and franchises for said lines, and all their vehicles, horses, harness, feed, machinery, materials, tools, and all leases of real estate, buildings, and all other property of what kind soever, excepting real estate, owned and held by them as such stage companies or firms, all of which said property, so delivered, shall not have been diminished or impaired in value or amount since the first day of February, 1862. And the said stage Companies and firms shall, at the same time, furnish to said Company hereby created, affidavits, verified in like manner as hereinbefore directed, showing that their title to the grants, licenses, franchises, and other property conveyed and assigned by them, respectively, is free from all incumbrance of what kind soever; and, also, showing that the same has not been diminished or impaired in value or amount since the first day of February, 1862.

SEC. 12. All omnibuses, when so purchased by said Company, shall be entirely withdrawn from the streets traversed by said cars, but may be run by said Company on the residue of the respective omnibus routes purchased by them so as to connect with said railroad, at no higher rate of fare for the entire line of omnibuses and cars than five cents for each passenger.

SEC. 13. The Mayor, Common Council and the several officers of the Corporation of the City of New-York are hereby prohibited from licensing or allowing any Company or individual to run upon any part of the route of the said railroad any omnibus or omnibuses in the place of such as may be withdrawn under the provisions of this act, and from licensing or permitting to run any omnibuses on the line of said railroad, or on any of the stage routes now occupied by the lines whose property may be transferred to said Company under the provisions of this act, except those which shall be owned by said Company, and excepting the other omnibus lines now licensed.

SEC. 14. The said Company, unless prevented by process of law, or by any delay to assess damages on the part of the Commissioners who may be appointed to assess damages, as hereinafter provided, shall commence the construction of said railroad within four months after the passage of this act, and shall perform the work in sections, in such manner as not to interrupt the travel for a greater distance than two hundred yards in any one part of the aforesaid streets at any time during the progress of the same, and the said railroad shall be finished and completed within twelve months from the time of commencing the work, unless delayed or retarded by process of law, or by the proceedings herein authorized being incomplete, and if so delayed the same shall be completed within twelve months after the termination of such process of law. The said railroad shall, however, not be constructed by said Company unless they shall have previously paid or tendered to the corporations or persons entitled thereto the amounts awarded them respectively by said Commissioners.

SEC. 15. In the construction, operation and use of such railroad, in case the said Company should deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect or use any portion of other railroad tracks which are now, or may at any time before the completion of said railroad, be laid upon or across any of the streets whereon said railroad may be laid, according to the provisions of this act, the said Company are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided for by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad companies and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. The provisions of the act entitled "An act relative to the construction of railroads in cities," passed April 4, 1854, shall not in any manner apply to this act, or the said railroad herein authorized to be constructed, or the Company hereby created.

SEC. 16. For the purpose of making just compensation to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as well in their own right as for their right as trustees for the streets of the said City, and for their beneficiaries, for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted for the construction and operation of said railroad, and for the occupation and use of the said streets and routes, the said Company shall, after their tracks shall have been fully laid on their route between South Ferry and Fifty-ninth-street, and before the said Company shall commence running cars upon said road, pay to the Commissioners of the sinking fund of said City, for the sole use and benefit of said fund, the sum of $75,000, and shall pay annually thereafter, so long as they shall continue to own or operate said road, to said Commissioners, the sum of $75,000, for the use and benefit of said fund as aforesaid, which shall be in lieu of all license fees or other compensation to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City, provided always that said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall agree with said Company to accept such annual payment in full compensation for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted (which agreement the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are hereby empowered to enter into and execute.) And in case the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall not accept such payment of said sum of $75,000 per annum in full compensation as aforesaid, and shall not execute and deliver said agreement to said Company, then and in that case the said Company shall present a petition praying for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appraisal to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the said City of New-York. Such petition shall be signed and verified by the President of said Company, and shall contain a statement or description of the rights, privileges and franchises which the Company may require for the construction and operation of said railroad, and it must, in effect, state that the Company is duly incorporated, and that it is the intention of the Company in good faith to construct and finish the said railroad; that the said Company has been unable to agree with the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty as to the amount to be paid as such compensation, and the reason of such inability. The petition must also state the names and places of residence of all parties, if any, so far as the same can, by reasonable diligence, be ascertained, who own or have, or claim to own or have, any estate or interest in the said streets, or any part thereof, hereinbefore designated as the route of said railroad, or in the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, or any part thereof, which estate or interest is adverse to or conflicting, or concurrent with the ownership or claim of ownership thereof, by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or their trust estate, or use therein, and if any such parties are known to said Company to be infants, their ages, as near as may be, must be stated; and if any such parties are known to said Company to be idiots or persons of unsound mind, or are unknown to the petitioners, those facts must be stated, together with such other allegations and statements in the premises as the petitioners shall see fit to make.

SEC. 17. A copy of such petition, with a notice of the time and place the same will be presented to the Supreme Court, must be served on the Mayor of said City, or on such person as may, for the time being, be acting as such Mayor, at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same to the said Court; a copy of such petition and a like notice must also be served at least ten days prior to the presentation of the same to the said Court, on all the adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants aforesaid, (if any,) in the manner prescribed in section fourteen of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of Railroad Corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, excepting that wherever the word "land" shall occur in said section, the said word shall, for the purposes of this act, in addition to its usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "said streets, or any part thereof, hereinbefore designated as the route of said railroad, and the rights, privileges and franchises therein hereby granted," and further excepting, that whenever the words "the sale of the real estate described in the petition," shall occur in said section, the said words shall, for the purposes of this act, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean and shall read, "the conveyance, transfer and surrender of the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in said streets, or any part thereof." Or such petition and notice may be served on all the adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants aforesaid, (if any,) by advertising and publishing the same at full length in three of the daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, and also in the State paper, for three alternate days in each of three weeks prior to the presentation of said petition to said Court.

SEC. 18. On presenting such petition to the Supreme Court, as aforesaid, with proof of due service of a copy thereof, and notice as aforesaid, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and all such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, (if any,) may show cause against granting the prayer of said petition by disproving any of the facts alleged in it; the Court shall hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and if none of the material facts set forth in the petition shall be disproved, the said Court shall make an order for the appointment of five disinterested and competent persons who shall reside in said City, Commissioners to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, if there be no adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted. And if there be any such adverse, conflicting, or concurrent claimants, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in that part of said streets in relation to which there is no adverse, conflicting, or concurrent claim, and also to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to those parties whom the Court may determine to be entitled to the same as hereinafter provided for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in that part of said streets in relation to which there is such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claim. And the Court shall, by such order, fix the time and place for the first meeting of such Commissioners, which said time shall not be less than five days, nor more than twenty days, after the making of such order. When any proceedings of appraisal shall have been commenced, no change of ownership or of interest in the subject matter of appraisal by voluntary conveyance or transfer, shall in any manner affect such proceedings, but the same may be carried on and perfected as if no such conveyance or transfer had been made or attempted to be made.

SEC. 19. The Commissioners shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the twelfth article of the Constitution, and any one of them may issue subpœnas, administer oaths to witnesses, and any three of them may adjourn the proceedings before them, from time to time, in their discretion. Whenever they meet, except by appointment of the Court or pursuant to adjournment, they shall cause reasonable notice of such meetings to be given to the parties who are to be affected by their proceedings, or their attorneys or their agents, or to any general or special guardian of an infant, or to the committee of any idiot or person of unsound mind, to be affected thereby. They shall view the route of said railroad, and hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and reduce the testimony, if any be taken by them, into writing. And after the testimony shall be closed, without any unnecessary delay, the majority of them being present and acting, they, or a majority of them, shall ascertain, appraise and determine the compensation which ought justly to be made by said Company to the parties entitled thereto, for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted. They, or a majority of them, shall also determine and certify what sum ought to be paid to a general or special guardian or committee of an infant, idiot, or person of unsound mind, or to an attorney appointed by the Court to attend to the interest of any unknown party in interest, not personally served with notice of the proceeding, and who has not appeared, for costs, expenses, and counsel fees. They shall make a report to the Supreme Court, signed by them, or a majority of them, of the proceedings before them, with the minutes of the testimony taken by them, if any. The said Commissioners shall each be entitled to three dollars for their expenses and services for each day that they are engaged in the performance of their duties, to be paid by the Company.

SEC. 20. On such report being made by said Commissioners, the Company shall give notice to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to all adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, if any, or their attorneys, according to the rules and practice of said Court, at a General or Special Term thereof, for the confirmation of such report. And the Court shall thereupon confirm such report, and shall make an order containing a recital of the substance of the proceedings in the matter of the appraisal, and a description of the rights, privileges and franchises for which compensation is to be made, and shall also direct to whom the money is to be paid, or in what bank and in what manner it shall be deposited by the Company. A certified copy of the order shall be recorded at full length in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and thereupon, on the payment or deposit by the Company of the sum to be paid as compensation for the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid, and for costs, expenses and counsel fees as aforesaid, as directed by said order, the Company shall be entitled to enter upon said streets, remove so much of the pavement thereof as may be necessary, and lay down their rails thereon; and also shall be entitled to all and singular the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been fully conveyed or released to the said Company by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and all such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants, if any, subject to the restrictions in this act.

SEC. 21. Within twenty days after the confirmation of said report as aforesaid, either party may appeal, by notice in writing to the other, to the Supreme Court from the appraisal and report of the Commissioners. Such appeal shall be heard by the Supreme Court at any general or special term thereof, on notice thereof being given according to the rules and practice of said Court, On the hearing of such appeal, the Court may direct a new appraisal before the same, or five new Commissioners, in its discretion. The second report shall be final and conclusive on all the parties interested. If the amount of the compensation to be made by the Company is increased by the second report, the difference shall be paid by the Company to the parties entitled to receive the same, or shall be deposited in the bank, as the Court shall direct; and if the said amount is diminished, the difference shall be refunded to the Company by the party to whom the same may have been paid, and judgment therefor may be rendered by the Court, on the filing of the second report, against the party liable to pay the same. Such appeal shall not affect the entry by said Company on said streets, their removal of the pavement thereof, and laying down their rails thereon; nor shall it affect any other of the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid; and if such appeal be made by any parties other than the said Company, it shall not be heard, except on their stipulation not to disturb said Company in the use and occupation of said streets, and in their enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid. If there are any adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimants to the money, or any part of it to be paid by the Company as such compensation, the Court may direct the same to be paid into the said Court by the Company, and may determine who is entitled to the same, and direct to whom the same shall be paid, and may, in its discretion, order a reference to ascertain the facts on which such determination and order are to be made. The Court shall appoint some competent attorney to appear for and protect the rights of any such adverse, conflicting or concurrent claimant, who is unknown, or whose residence is unknown, and who has not appeared in the proceedings by an attorney or agent. The Court shall also have power at any time to amend any defect or informality in any of the special proceedings authorized by this act as may be necessary, or to cause new parties to be added, and to direct such further notices to be given to any such conflicting, adverse or concurrent claimant as it deems proper, and also to appoint other Commissioners in place of any who shall die, or refuse or neglect to serve, or be incapable of serving.

SEC. 22. If, at any time after such proceedings to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be paid by said Company as aforesaid, it shall be found that such proceedings are defective, and that said Company are not fully vested with the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, the Company may proceed anew to acquire or perfect their title to the same in the same manner as if no appraisal had been made; and at any stage of such new proceedings the Court may authorize the Company, if in occupation, to continue in occupation, and if not in occupation, to take occupation of and use said streets in conformity with the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted during the pendency, and until the final conclusion of such new proceedings, and may stay all actions or proceedings against the said Company on account thereof, on such Company paying into Court a sufficient sum, or giving security, as the Court may direct, to pay the compensation therefor when finally ascertained, and in every such case the party interested may conduct the proceedings to a conclusion if the Company delays or omits to prosecute the same.

SEC. 23. In case any real estate, or interest therein, or any right, privilege, or franchise, connected therewith, or belonging thereto, or resulting therefrom, whether in, upon, or adjoining to any of the streets upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, or belonging to any adjoining or abutting proprietors as such, or otherwise, should be actually required for the purpose of constructing, operating or using the said railroad as above authorized, and for the full enjoyment by the said Company of the rights, privileges, and franchises aforesaid, in addition to such as may be acquired by said Company under the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second sections of this act, the compensation for which the said Company shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof, or the persons interested therein, or having any right, privilege, or franchise, as aforesaid, then the said Company may acquire the title to the said real estate, and the right to use and occupy the said street, and all such parts thereof, as may be necessary for the construction, operation and use of the said railroad, and also all the necessary rights, privileges and franchises aforesaid, in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act, passed April 2, 1850, and in the second, third, fifth and sixth sections of the act to amend the same, passed April 15, 1854, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegation of, or reference to, any capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location, and further, excepting that, for the purpose of this section, the following words which occur in said sections of said acts shall be construed to mean, and shall read as follows, viz.: 1. The words "real estate," "land," "lands," "premises," "the real estate described in the petition," "the land described in the petition," and all other words of similar import shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read "said streets or any part thereof upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, and the rights, privileges and franchises therein hereby granted." 2. The words "the sale of the real estate described in the petition" shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "the conveyance, transfer and surrender of the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in said streets, or any part thereof;" and 3. The words "lien on the land appraised," in the eighteenth section of said act, passed April 2, 1850, shall, in addition to their usual meaning, be construed to mean, and shall read, "lien on the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted in said streets or any part thereof." But nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to allow the said Company to acquire the title in fee simple to any street or portion thereof upon which the said railroad is herein authorized to be constructed, or any other interest in such street or portion thereof, excepting such interest as shall be necessary for the construction and operation of said railroad according to the provisions of this act. But this section shall not apply to the acquiring of real estate for the purpose of passenger rooms, ticket offices, stables or depôts for the use of said Company.

SEC. 24. At any time after the construction of said railroad the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty shall have the power to revoke and resume such of the rights, privileges and franchises hereinbefore mentioned as shall have been derived from them by said Company, upon the repayment by them to said Company of the amount paid them and all other corporations and persons, under the sixteenth to the twenty-third sections, inclusive, of this act, and also of the amounts expended by said Company in the construction of said railroad, and in the purchase of omnibus lines, to be verified under oath by the President and Superintendent of said railroad at the time of such construction and purchase, (the affidavits to be deposited with the Comptroller of said city,) and also of the amount of the value at that time of the other property of said Company, to be determined by three appraisers, who shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York at any General Term thereof to be held in the City of New-York, together with ten per cent. interest on said several amounts. And on payment of the same to said Company, all said rights, privileges and franchises, and said railroad and other property of said Company shall become vested in the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty.

SEC. 25. It shall be the duty of the Supreme Court, and of every other Court or tribunal before which any motion, proceeding, action or appeal, under or in pursuance of this act, or in regard to, or by, for or on account of anything done or omitted under the same, may come or be pending, to give a preference upon the calendar, and in the transaction of the business of the said Courts or tribunal, to such motion, proceeding, action or appeal, over all other business of the said Courts or tribunal.

SEC. 26. The Mayor, Common Council, and the several officers of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and the said corporation are hereby prohibited from giving any assent to, or allowing any company claiming to derive authority under the act aforesaid, passed April 2, 1850, or the acts or acts amendatory thereof or in addition thereto, to construct any railroad in, or upon either of the said streets or avenues, and from doing any other act or thing to hinder, delay or obstruct the construction or operation of said railroad, as herein authorized. And it is hereby made the duty of said Mayor, Common Council, and other officers, to do such acts and things within their respective departments as may be needful to promote the construction and protect the operation of the said railroad, and the stage routes to be connected therewith, as provided in this law. Any act or thing done in violation hereof, shall be inoperative and void, and the use of said streets by said Company, for the purposes of said railroad and omnibus lines, as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said streets, compensation having been made to them by said Company for the rights, privileges and franchises hereby granted, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 27. The said Company, in operating said railroad, shall procure the right to and use such improved portable bridges as will best enable their cars to cross water hose, and shall keep several of the said bridges at convenient points on the line of said railroad, to be used as occasion may require.

SEC. 28. Before commencing the construction of said railroad, and one week after the passage of this act, the said Company hereby incorporated shall organize by the appointment, by the votes of a majority in interest of the persons forming said Company, or their proxies duly appointed, of a Board of Directors, thirteen in number, who shall hold their office for one year, and until others shall be elected in their stead. The election shall be held at the then principal office of the Company, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and CLINTON GILBERT, HENRY VAN SCHAICK and ISAIAH BLOOD, or any two of them, shall be inspectors thereof. Three inspectors to preside at the following election shall be elected at the same time and place. The said Directors shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations, and to form by-laws, providing for the construction and management of said railroad and omnibus lines connected therewith, to declare and issue the amount of the capital stock of said Company, and to prescribe the mode of issuing and transferring the same; to determine the manner of making contracts, amending or altering the by-laws, and calling in assessments from the subscribers for stock, and the penalties for non-payment; to do all things and establish all rules necessary for the management of the property and affairs of the said Company, and generally to have all the powers usually vested in similar Boards. The capital stock of said Company, once declared, shall not be increased.

SEC. 29. All acts or parts of acts heretofore passed, which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, are, for the purposes of this act, hereby repealed so far as the same are inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 30. This act shall take effect immediately.

An Argument for Hansom Cabs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is now before our Legislature a local matter which has been of great importance for many years, and is now more important than ever, since the National crisis has made individual economy the order of the day. I refer to the cab bills.

With all the comforts and luxuries of our City, we lack one convenience *which every European town of 30,000 inhabitants possesses*, a supply of vehicles for hire at reasonable prices. The first thing a stranger does in a foreign city is to order a *cab, fiacre, drosk*, or whatever it may be called in the language of the country. For this vehicle, holding at least two persons, he pays from 12 to 20 cents a mile, or from 40 to 50 cents an hour, with a small extra charge for large baggage. The driver, by his knowledge of localities, acts partly as a *valet de place*, and thus time and money are doubly saved.

It is the astonishment of every foreigner who knows this country that we have nothing of the kind. "How does it happen," I have been asked again and again, "that you Americans, who are a century ahead of Europe in so many things, are a century behind it in the matter of city transport?" It is the wonder of every American who has enjoyed such conveniences abroad that no serious attempt is made to realize them at home.

True, we have an innumerable quantity of omnibuses and a great many horse railroads; but these do not supply the purposes for which cabs are wanted. A man who wishes to keep his clothes clean in muddy weather, or who has parcels to carry, must be set down at the exact point of his destination; two blocks out of his way are as bad as a mile. The omnibus is of no use to the stranger who does not know his way, to the native who returns from a journey with baggage, to the man who has several successive stoppages to make, to the cripple (temporary or permanent) and the invalid, and, without particularizing all the cases which might be enumerated, it is of no use when you are in a hurry—for the omnibus, under the most favorable circumstances, does not beat a good pedestrian much, and on some routes the pedestrian generally beats the omnibus. Most of these observations are equally applicable to the railways; and, moreover, the manner in which passengers are crowded into the cars is utterly disgusting, and a disgrace to civilization.

The consequence is that couples, or even individuals, in want of speedy and comfortable conveyance, are obliged to have recourse to the vehicles called "hacks," that is, to pay for two horses and four seats when half that number would have answered their purpose better. How absurd is it, for instance, that a traveler arriving from a distance of above a hundred miles, should have to pay nearly or quite as much for the mile or two between the dock and his hotel or dwelling-house, as the whole previous journey cost him! Yet such is often the case.

Why should we not have cabs? The cause is certainly not want of demand. In no city but London would there be more call for them than here, were they once established. I do not except Paris, for walking is easier and pleasanter in Paris than in New-York, and there are fewer people in proportion there who can pay cab hire. The patrons of cabs here would be everybody between the two extreme classes of millionaire and *prolétaire*. Any company establishing them on the European plan would make its fortune, and when our New-Yorkers had enjoyed the blessing for three months, their only wonder would be how they had contrived so long to do without it.

It must be the opposition of other interests which has prevented their establishment. What are these interests? Three have been mentioned; the omnibuses, the railroads and the livery-stables or "hack" owners. It is doubtful, however, whether the first two would be seriously affected by the proposed novelty. The persons who would be the best customers of cabs are those who have very little to do with omnibuses or rail-cars, because neither the one or the other are of any use to them. Add to this, that the cars are manifestly inadequate to supply such accommodation as they pretend to give.

The "hack" interest would doubtless suffer. Whether it is of such importance that the comfort of a whole public should be made tributary to it, is a question which every one can readily answer for himself.

But whether these anti-cab interests be one or three in number, it is said that they have thus far been able to delude the public by getting up sham cab bills on purpose to be killed in the Legislature, and that something of the kind is going on now. If so, the Press ought to speak up, and at least not suffer us to be humbugged without knowing it.

Philanthropic enterprises are fashionable now-a-days. Here is a great opening for any one ambitious in that line. The man who first establishes cabs in New-York will leave a reputation only second to that which ROWLAND HILL has so worthily gained in England.

Even should the establishment of cabs tend to diminish the number of omnibuses, and prevent the increase of the number of city railways, this would be an additional reason for desiring them. Omnibuses ruin the pavements of the streets which they frequent, and render it impossible for other vehicles to drive over them. See what a few of them have made of Fifth-avenue, our show street, the carriage-way of which is in a worse condition than any road in the neighborhood of a European town. Even supposing (bewildering flight of the imagination!) our streets properly or half properly cleaned, it would still be impossible to keep them in decent order while there are so many omnibuses about. Railcars do not destroy the pavement like omnibuses, but they are a serious obstable to other vehicles, and at their present rate of multiplication they bid fair to monopolize every street and avenue of importance. What will be the use of the Central Park if carriages cannot get to it in comfort and safety? We have, then, every reason to wish and pray for cabs, and no reason worth mentioning against having them.

NEW-YORK CLUB, March 6. C. A. BRISTED.

The Seven-Thirty Per Cent. Bonds Liable to State Tax.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with many others, I was under the impression that United States Treasury Notes, 7.30, were exempt from State taxation. Upon going before one of the Commissioners, he instructed me that they should be included as personal estate liable to taxation. By giving this publicity you will doubtless oblige a great many who are unaware of it, and perhaps, if the tax is an incorrect one, cause the matter to be tested and finally settled.

Of course, if these securities are liable to a State tax of 2 percent., a bank stock paying 6 per cent. per annum is a better investment, as that is not taxable.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 14.

AN EXPLORATION OF THE TOMBS.

Its Historical Cells—Present Near Inhabitants &c.

This mansion of sepulchral dismalness, as is generally known, is but a temporary abode for convicts, unless by especial order of the Court, which may designate this as their permanent quarters until their fate be consummated. This was the case of the wretched slave-dealer, whose career, so recently cut short in vindication of outraged law, is fresh in the memory of all. Three other men, under sentence of death, are permanently incarcerated within its walls. One of these has spent nearly five years amid his gloomy surroundings, in consequence of a stay of proceedings being instituted upon a writ of error. Within the last year, since the Commissioners of Charity and Correction have taken charge of the City Prison, persons committed for intoxication have been transferred almost immediately to Blackwell's Island, which thins the population of the prison upon an average of forty a day. The number of "boarders" at present is three hundred, which is far below the figures of previous years. That the majority of all crimes have male representatives need hardly be recorded, and this explains why New-York State, having already three State Prisons, and is contemplating the establishment of a fourth, provides *but one for females*, which one is attached to Sing Sing.

If those who have so often hearkened to a "voice from the tombs" do not hesitate to accept ocular demonstration of its mysterious appointments, they may enter the dim shadows of the multicolumned portico upon Centre-street, and a direct course will lead them into the Court of Special Sessions, now undergoing repairs, that will make it, when completed, one of the most elegant and commodious Court-rooms in the United States. Again, upon the portico, a door to the right leads into another Court-room, where the unfortunate are gathered "from near and from far," by those watchful gentlemen of the blue and brass uniforms; and it is perceived that their cases are speedily disposed of, being mainly for the pettier grades of crime, which doom them, as a general thing, to no heavier penalty than a limited residence within one of our well-ordered correctional institutions upon the Island. It would appear that this representative body had not elaborated their toilets, and wore the general appearance of having been woke up in the night, and started from home in a hurry. All the sadder seemed the sentiment expressed in flowing flounce of *cambric*, tastefully put on, (but slightly out of season;) the velvet hat with blossoms crushed and faded as the wearer, and plumes that once waved proudly now bent and broken. The men, some dogged and sullen, sat close beside the fresh-faced youth, who, half-bewildered and anxious, wonders what will be his first experience in penance for crime.

Through this room the visitor hastens, and threads his way by a short passage into the hall leading from the Franklin-street entrance. Here is a vista of pleasant offices, comfortably arranged and genially warmed with glowing grates, looking like anything but prison-house appertainings. This is the domain of the kind-hearted Warden and his assistants, ready to second the demands of iron-handed law or to extend the gentler awards of civility. As we linger cases calling for the exercise of each of these capacities occur within the confines of the light iron railings. First is that of

A SISTER OF MERCY,

not hooded and cloaked, but nevertheless a true type of her class, who enters to hold communion with some of the officials in reference to a benevolent object. All regard her with respect and interest, for she it was who, incited by a sense of duty, devoted herself to the aid of three fellow-creatures whom she found pining in a dungeon under sentence of death. She spared neither time nor effort, and at length prevailed with "the powers that be" to commute their sentence to that of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for fifteen years. They are comparatively young men, and may, in memory of her quiet and Christian perseverance in their behalf, yet live to become useful citizens; while she has added a jewel to the lustrous crown of the self-forgetting which pales with its pure light the sheen of earthly value.

Passing across the iron hall and through the latticed passage leading into the yard, the visitor is shown the spot where the condemned meet their fate upon the scaffold. A small space it is, too, unenlivened by growth save of a dwarfish tree here and there; however, it may look different in Summer. Along the stone path we go, and into the lower corridor of the main prison. Here are what in darker ages would have been the dungeons, but now-a-days lays a long row of cells, narrow and unyielding masonry, one tiny slip near the ceiling admitting the light of heaven, and a partition three layers deep guarding the opening to the outer world. These three layers are—first, a heavy wooden door, which of itself would seem security enough, and a little beyond an iron door composed of perpendicular bars, over which is closely latticed fine, strong iron wire. This latter precaution was suggested by the attempt of STEPHENS, the wife-poisoner, to shoot the keeper, by placing the muzzle of a pistol between the bars; but now it is impossible for any one outside to pass a dangerous weapon through to the prisoner. The inner door is left open during the day, but the iron one is closely secured—and both are

The New-York Times.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has issued a stirring address to the Army of the Potomac, which will be found in the TIMES this morning. It is dated at Fairfax Court-house, March 14. No one can read it without concluding that Gen. MCCLELLAN means now to redeem his promise that the war shall be a short war, though it may be a desperate one. He says the moment for action has arrived, and the whole tenor of his address proves that he means what he says.

The rain-storm of yesterday interfered with military operations across the Potomac, and gave Gen. MCCLELLAN an opportunity to visit Washington for a few hours. He is represented to be in high health and spirts.

The rebels still hold some of their batteries on the Lower Potomac—probably to cover the retreat of their forces. The gunboats *Yankee* and *Anacosta* went down from the Navy-yard yesterday and shelled the battery at Aquia Creek, their fire being replied to, but without damage to our vessels. The battery at Potomac Creek is also still occupied. A large number of splendid guns have been secured by our gunboats from the upper batteries, deserted by the rebels, and several from the river, where they had been thrown.

Reliable information of the strength of the rebel army at Manassas and in that neighborhood has at last reached Washington, and is telegraphed by our correspondent. It is furnished by four railroad men lately actively employed in transporting the rebel army, but who have since deserted, and who have made sworn statements. Up to last Friday week, according to the representations of these men, the rebels had between ninety and one hundred thousand men at Manassas and near it; twenty-five thousand between Manassas and Aquia Creek, and twelve thousand at Winchester, Leesburgh and other points on the Upper Potomac—nearly one hundred and fifty thousand in all—which could have been concentrated at Manassas at a day's notice. They state, moreover, that there was no talk of evacuating Manassas until after the fall of Fort Donelson, when it was conceded that the rebel army would have to retreat whenever Gen. MCCLELLAN advanced.

From Winchester we learn that another skirmish took place yesterday, with a body of ASHBY'S Cavalry, but without any results of moment. Everything was quiet last evening.

An official dispatch to Secretary STANTON gives some further particulars of the evacuation of New-Madrid by the rebels. After several days' skirmishing, and a number of attempts by their gunboats to dislodge Gen. POPE'S batteries on Point Pleasant, they thought best to leave, and they did so on Thursday night, leaving behind them all their artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, works, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores. The place is now occupied by the troops under Brig.-Gen. HAMILTON, and the rebel flag now waves no more in Missouri.

A dispatch from Hickman, Ky., announces that Commodore FOOTE has passed down the Mississippi with several gunboats and a portion of the mortar fleet. He left Cairo at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and was undoubtedly bound to Island No. 10, at which point we shall soon hear from him. Not much resistance is expected there, though the rebel force there is estimated at 15,000 men, with twelve heavy guns in battery.

The President has approved the new Article of War lately provided by Congress, forbidding all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their respective commands to return fugitive slaves, under penalty of dismissal from the service.

Brig.-Gen. CULLOM, Chief of Gen. HALLECK'S Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department of Missouri, has been so overworked that his health has given way, and he has been compelled to resign. Brig.-Gen. W. K. STRONG succeeds him.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session until evening. In the Assembly, numerous remonstrances were presented against the passage of the Concert Saloon bill; also against the Broadway Railroad. A bill was reported to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes, by giving authority to arrest and punish for misdemeanor all persons holding burglar's tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars, or elsewhere, with the intention of picking pockets. Among the bills reported favorably was one to facilitate the completion of the Adirondack Railroad; one to appropriate $10,000 to the People's College; one to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association; one for the preservation of game and fish, and one to regulate advertising in this City. The Annual Supply bill and the Annual Tax bill for general purposes were reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. The latter imposes a tax of 2½ mills. The matter of the Prohibitory amendment of the Constitution and the Excise law was made the special order for Friday next. A bill for the relief of volunteers was reported from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the transactions of the State Military Board. It provides that every volunteer furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pantaloons and $2 50 for a jacket, and appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill.

GENERAL NEWS.

The down train on the Hudson River Railroad, last night, met with a serious accident. A broken rail threw five cars in the water, near Tivola, and five men belonging to the Ninety-fourth Regiment, which was aboard the train, were killed and ten others wounded. The train was detained two hours.

We publish on our third page, this morning, a full copy of the Broadway Railroad bill now before the Legislature, a synopsis of which has already been given in our editorial columns.

The funeral of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEUIL, who was killed in the brilliant charge of our Zouaves at Roanoke Island, took place yesterday, and was largely attended. The remains will be temporarily placed in the receiving vault of Greenwood Cemetery.

The stormy weather on Saturday checked business materially. The Flour market was very quiet, though the changes in prices were not important. Wheat was sparingly purchased at drooping rates. Corn was heavy and a shade cheaper. Rye and Barley were in fair demand, as were also Pork, Bacon and Lard, Coal, Hay, Tallow, Hides, Leather and Tobacco. Whisky was depressed and a trifle lower. Metals, Oils, Fish, Fruit, Rice, Cotton and Naval Stores were inactive. Sugars were in moderate request. The freight engagements were limited. There were 503 vessels of all classes in port.

Freedom of Speech in Parliament and in Congress.

Certain proceedings have recently taken place in the British Parliament, which possess great interest for our own Congress, and which, in the present crisis, touch us in a very sensitive point. A member from Ireland, the O'DONOGHUE, for whom Americans are bound to cherish very kind feelings, for having manfully espoused their cause when the *Trent* imbroglio threatened serious consequences, took offence at words spoken in debate by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Secretary for Ireland, and failing to obtain retraction, sent a "friend" to arrange the terms for a hostile meeting. The Honorable Secretary, in the emergency, laid the matter before the head of the Government, Lord PALMERSTON, who forbade Sir ROBERT to accept the "invitation," informing him that he would lay the matter before the House as a breach of privilege for taking exception out of it for words spoken in debate. His Lordship, accordingly, made a detailed statement of the case; whereupon the Speaker pronounced the invitation to a hostile meeting to be a breach of privilege, and demanded an apology from the offender, which was made. Anything like a show of recusancy, would have been followed, no doubt, with instant expulsion.

We take these proceedings to be the highest expression that British civilization has yet reached. That plucky nation, the most courageous, and at the same time the most humane in Europe, and with whom a fair stand-up fight has traditionally been an honorable mode of settling personal disputes, has the higher courage to say that a man who refuses to fight a duel is no coward, and that a person who takes this mode of resenting fancied or real insult in debate in Parliament, shall not sit as a member of that body, all whose transactions are to be characterized by the most perfect freedom, for which, outside the House, the most perfect immunity is to be enjoyed. That sacred Temple of Liberty is more inviolate than the sanctuaries of antiquity, that shielded all who fled to them for protection. Its quiet decorum is not to be disturbed by the clash of swords, or the crack of pistols; nor, theoretically, by those base ebullitions of passions which naturally seek their satisfaction by the use of these weapons.

A person, not a coward, but gentle and peace-loving, may be a member of the English Parliament without the slightest fear that for incautious words, spoken in the heat of debate, he may be called upon to imperil his own life, or take that of another. What would not an American Representative have given a few years ago for a similar privilege? and how infinite must be the sense of relief that recent events have even extended it to our own Capital! The change in a short six months is most striking. Members that one meets in the streets of Washington, to-day, have no more idea of offending, or being offended, than the habitués of our own Broadway. In turning a corner they do not, instinctively almost, throw hasty glances on either side, to see that no fellow-member has put himself in ambush, to get with impunity, a chance for a fatal shot; or place his hand securely on his dirk or revolver in order not to be caught unprepared. A short time since it was a constant practice to carry concealed weapons—or rather to carry them in a most ostentatious manner. Only a few years ago Mr. FOOT, a Senator from Mississippi, drew, in debate, a pistol upon Mr. BENTON, another Senator. It is fresh in the minds of all that Gen. SICKLES, when in the House, came very near inciting a general fight by carelessly dropping his pistol, which was discharged in the fall. Brutal outrages upon members both of House and Senate, were of the most frequent occurrence. Not long ago, Mr. HICKMAN, member from Pennsylvania, a gentleman of feeble health, was outrageously assaulted by Southern Congressional bullies. Mr. VAN WYCK, member from New-York, came very near losing his life in the same way. The attack on Mr. SUMNER, the baseness of which no language can fitly describe, was a crowning example of the same barbarism. An almost equally notable example was the attack of Gen. HOUSTON upon Mr. STANSBURY, of Ohio in which the latter nearly lost his life. But the records of Congressional proceedings are full of them. No punishment was ever inflicted by Congress that did not encourage such brutalities. There was no remedy whatever. The North could not stand up against the sneers and slurs of Southern blackguards, and too often purchased immunity by excusing or glossing over the outrages they committed. Matters were not helped by the occasional resolute and plucky bearing of such men as POTTER and BURLINGAME, but went on from worse to worse, till the great rebellion suddenly freed Washington from barbarians who knowing no law but their own base natures, nurtured in Slavery, and no rule for settling differences of opinion, but by a personal rencontre, disgraced our character in the eyes of the world, and would have sapped and destroyed it altogether, if they had not placed themselves in a category in which their barbarism must be made to submit, by main force, to the civilization of the North, which, with all its imperfections, is the highest the world has yet reached. Henceforth the Houses of Congress at Washington are to be as sacred to free speech as the Houses of Parliament. The deportment of the members is to be as gentlemanly. There is to be equal immunity from personal violence, and society at the Capital is to become, as it should, the type and index of a national character, which is born of Freedom, not of Slavery. The example, consequently, to which we refer, comes most opportune to our case, and is a precedent that will, for the future, be implicitly followed. No man, hereafter, that persists in fighting a duel, can do so without expulsion from Congress—a disgrace which will blast his name and influence wherever he goes.

Here is a priceless boon, which the rebellion has already secured. How inexpressible the sense of relief when the yoke of an intolerable bondage is thrown off. It is like the escape into green fields from a murky and loathsome dungeon. We should be thankful to the British Parliament for such a timely declaration of the rights and privileges to which we have now succeeded. Mr. LINCOLN has just given us another, an authoritative declaration, that Freedom is better than Slavery, and that the power and patronage of the Government should be exerted to elevate the one and depress the other. Surely, the world moves!

The German Loyalists.

The arrest of the German Unionists in Richmond recalls, what the country can never forget, the loyal and patriotic stand taken throughout the country during this revolution by our German fellow-citizens. Some of the first militia regiments that marched from this City to save the Capital were largely composed of Germans. In the West, it is not too much to say that the German regiments, organized with such patriotic ardor in St. Louis and the vine districts of the southwestern counties, saved the State. Without the least hesitation or wavering they offered up themselves and their means in the cause of Freedom and the Republic. Many of their members were living in remote rural situations, surrounded by Secessionists; but regardless of all danger they pressed forward to fight for the good cause. Their houses were sacked and their pretty farms wasted, sometimes their families were murdered, but this did not deter these patriotic men. It must be remembered, also that these German regiments with which LYON, and SIGEL, and FREMONT made such rapid marches and dashing attacks, were by no means raw militia. Many of them had served in European wars; all had been thoroughly drilled in the National service at home. The well-known German regiment in Ohio—the Ninth—which decided, by a brilliant bayonet-charge, the battle of Mill Springs, and distinguished itself in so many skirmishes, was composed in part of old, experienced soldiers, who had seen service, and for the rest, of well-drilled Prussians.

What the fighting qualities of the Prussians are need hardly be told. Who that remembers the narrative of their heroic campaign in 1812, against NAPOLEON, or such battles as that of Lützen, where young volunteers fought against the veterans of France, can doubt their value to any cause, where their feelings are engaged as well as their arms.

The German element of our population, both in the North and South, must and always will be loyal. It is so in Western Texas, even if for the time crushed down by a despotic power. It is equally so in New-Orleans and in Richmond. There is an evident reason for this. More than any American can possibly appreciate, the subjects of the different States of the Fatherland know the value of national unity. They have suffered too many evils from the numerous subdivisions and separate Governments of Germany, to desire, for any cause, the breaking up of the American Union. Then the Germans of America have abandoned home and friends for the sake of a principle, even liberty. Seeking a refuge and a free country here, they find themselves again in the old contest which has so long been waging in Europe—the struggle between a privileged aristocracy and those who defend the rights of man. For a German exile, a soldier of freedom, a democrat, fired by the wrongs done in all ages by the powerful on the weak—for such a one to be the friend of the slave-master or the supporter of this disgusting aristocracy of the South, is simply impossible. No; the German is, by necessity, a loyal upholder of the Union, and an eternal enemy of Slavery and a Slave Confederacy. The battle-fields of Missouri, stained with German blood; the blackened homesteads and vineyards; the loyalty amid treason and oppression at the South, witness to this. Wherever the Germans are settled in the slave-districts, there we may be sure that under whatever present appearances and disguises, we shall find when the Union armies come, staunch and faithful friends of the Republic.

These experiences of the noble patriotism of our foreign-born citizens, during this revolution, have scattered many presumptuous theories, and have strengthed immensely the popular confidence in our Democratic principles. All "nativism"—all proscription of foreigners is forever broken up. When we forget the dead at Springfield and Somerset; when we cease to remember the weary months of imprisonment of our Irish soldiers in Southern jails; when names like SIGEL and CORCORAN are dropped from the American memory, then we can begin to speak of restricting the rights of our foreign-born citizens. Universal suffrage has justified herself. We have proved that the giving rights fits men to enjoy and to defend them. Henceforth, philosophic historians must agree that the most powerful Government in the world is that which rests on the freest consent, and that no despotism could ever produce such sacrifices or concentrate such power as has a republican democracy. Every man, the poorest and wherever born, has felt that this Republic was his, and that this Government rested in part on his own shoulders. All classes and nationalities have offered life and property without stint to the public welfare. Such, we may justly claim, are the fruits of Democracy.

We trust that while enjoying the results of the loyalty of our Western Germans, those may not be neglected who, in Texas, have been found faithful among the faithless. The Republic has a solemn obligation toward the Texan Germans. May she soon be able to discharge it.

THE NOTE OF BATTLE.—Gen. MCCLELLAN'S address to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac rings of action and of victory. He explains briefly the causes of the long delay in entering the field, but announces that at last the moment has arrived, and the Grand Army will now be brought face to face with the rebels. "I shall demand of you," says he, "*great, heroic exertions, rapid and long marches, desperate combats, privations, perhaps.*" But "God smiles upon us, victory attends us." The address is a masterpiece, clear, comprehensive and inspiriting. The General has faith in his army, and the army confides in the General, and both are alike inspired with a common heroism. This authoritative declaration of immediate and decisive action disposes at once of all public impatience and criticism. The Commander will now show that while heretofore he has dared to wait, he has also courage and purpose, since the hour has come, to carry on the war with desperate and victorious energy. The week which opens to-day promises to be a stirring one. The hopes expressed by Gen. MCCLELLAN are participated in by all the people; and the prayers he offers to Heaven for success will to-day be seconded in all the churches.

Commercial Economy of the South.

Of all schemers and planners, commend us to the Southern people. They were always so. They always were putting forth some marvelous idea, which was to bring about the most immense results, without trouble or expense. Speculators truly, who seemed always intent upon seizing those advantages at once which of right only follow long and earnest toil, the very thing they most despised. But it always happened, by some strange fatality or perversity, that the results which they promised themselves did not come. There were always some things which they had not taken into account, or which they had considered too insignificant to have any influence, but which refused to yield when they had expected. And so, though they were always planning ways by which they might arrive at once at the prosperity of the North, yet the ocean lines of steamers persistently refused to visit Southern ports, manufactures refused to thrive upon their soil, and even a Southern literature failed to come forward at their call.

The progress of the rebellion has given us repeated instances of this same characteristic. The rebels made sure of the assistance of Europe, because of the irresistible power of King Cotton; they argued that England and France must have cotton, and they had only to refuse to send their cotton to market, and they would quickly have those countries as submissive to them as one of their own slaves, ready at their command to recognize their Confederacy, break the blockade, and join with them in scourging the rebellious North, which had dared to refuse obedience to the behests of her natural masters—the slave aristocracy. It was a very pretty scheme, a most excellent plot, but it would not work. England and France refused to quarrel with the North even for the sake of cotton, and the exorbitant claims of His Majesty have only resulted in making it manifest that his was but a Baratarian kingdom. The hope of interference from Europe to break up the blockade is rapidly dying out from the hearts of even the most sanguine rebels.

But their speculative tendencies do not desert them; and, says JEFF. DAVIS, though we can't expect help from England, yet we are sure to conquer, because the North will be overthrown by the debt it is contracting. It is true that debt weighs more heavily upon us than it does upon the South, because we have been brought up with that very inconvenient notion that a debt ought to be paid, and that idea still remains fixed in our minds, nothwithstanding the shining example of JEFF. DAVIS himself, and its influence, to lead us to abandon our old fogy notions of honesty. This new reliance of his will fail him, as England and France have done. He did not think, or at least did not state, that debt is bearing heavily on rebeldom also, and, moreover, that it will be cheaper for us to fight this rebellion down now, than to leave it, for long years to come, to be a watchful enemy by our side, who must be guarded and armed against in every emergency.

Another and most astonishing instance of this visionary character of the Southerners appeared in the recent meeting held in the African Church in Richmond, to consider the propriety of burning the whole tobacco and cotton crops, for fear they would fall into our hands. A Mr. MARSHALL, of Mississippi, appears to have been the chief speaker at the meeting in favor of this benevolent undertaking, which, he said, might ameliorate the condition of mankind at large. The idea seems, however, to have crawled into his head that the destruction of the cotton crop for a year or two would have a tendency to send England elsewhere for her cotton, so that the South might not find her so good a customer as heretofore, even if the Southern Confederacy should be triumphantly established. And so he proceeded to suggest to the meeting "one of the largest, wealthiest and most intellectual ones ever assembled in Richmond," says the *Examiner*, that if England should find other cotton fields, they "could find other spinners for their crop, and be forever independent of her"—the other spinners being, Heaven save the mark! China and Japan. For, says this sapient Marshall, "In China they desire to put all their lands in tea, but they fear to discontinue the raising of cotton. If they could get cotton elsewhere, they would put all the land in tea. Well, then, the best spinners and weavers in China can be hired for nine cents a day, and we can get them to spin and weave our cotton long before England can find other cotton-fields." Well, when Slavery is proved to be the only safe corner-stone of Liberty, and rebellion and treason are by all mankind admitted to be public virtues, then we shall not be surprised to see the "best spinners and weavers in China" running a successful opposition against the looms and spindles of Lowell and Lancaster, but hardly till then. We are afraid that Mr. MARSHALL had not fully calculated his problem, and that he will discover, should England find other cotton-fields, that even the aid of the civilization of China, and the enlightened foreign policy of Japan, will not save the South from the ruin which she will have brought upon herself.

VERY CHRISTIAN-LIKE RESIGNATION.—A frame of mind which resigns itself to whatever may befall, and finds "good in everything," is certainly one of the most desirable of blessings, especially when Providence puts one on the losing side of life. But the heroic lengths to which some of the rebel journalists carry this disposition are really sublime. It seems that whatever successes we achieve are quite as satisfactory to them as to us, and the greater their loss, according to their own profession, the more their gain. We make a certain move; that proves invariably to be the very move they wanted us to make. We gain a position; they ask nothing better. But the ultimate sublimation of this Christian resignation is presented in the speculations of a Richmond journal, *apropos* of the capture of Nashville. Not only is it resigned that Nashville should slip from the grasp of the Confederacy; but it is not so sure but it would be the very best thing in the world for the "cause" should every city of the South fall into the possession of the Union force. Hear him:

"*We again reiterate what we have a hundred times said, that the subjugation of the South is impossible, and we would hold the same conviction if every Southern city in the Mississippi Valley, and on the Atlantic seaboard, were in Yankee hands.* The South is an agricultural people, not dependant upon its cities, and its vitality and strength would be untouched, if each of them should fall at once into Yankee hands, or be swallowed up by an earthquake. We are not quite sure but that if the Government should take the proper precautions to remove the munitions of war from its cities, and to keep the public stores from falling into the enemy's hands, it would even so much as weaken, in any considerable degree, its military operations, if the enemy should be permitted to seize and occupy a dozen of these imaginary centres of trade and power, the cities of the South, *not one of which happily, has any more influence on the power, prosperity, and the morals of the country, than a wart on the face of a giant.*"

After this, the extraction of sunbeams from cucumbers will be an easy task for the Richmond journalist, and he could not do better than set up business instanter. Pity, only, the sham is so transparent; and that behind the smooth smile of satisfaction one plainly sees the writhings of terror and despair!

The Romance of War.

There are battles in history which are not merely the deadly struggle of two hostile forces, but which, from their dramatic character, or from their results, become events or eras in human affairs. Romance and philosophy both cluster around them, and however unimportant in themselves, they become turning points in history. Such we conceive was the naval battle of Saturday and Sunday in Hampton Roads. No military scene on the stage, no combination of all elements of exciting interest in romance, ever equaled, for a moment, the intense excitement and fluctuating suspense of that remarkable conflict. It will be one of those events that our children and our children's children will read of over and over again, with undying interest.

The telegraph, it must be remembered, put New-York almost in the position of a spectator. The scene is historic—the beautiful outlet of the Potomac, where the earliest English colonists sailed to discover new treasures in the Western wilds, and close to the river by which the foundation of Virginia was laid. Fortress Monroe, with its flock of shipping on one side, just beyond the ruins of the once beautiful Hampton; still further on, the white tents of Newport's News, and the hulls and spars of the ill-fated frigates at anchor. Suddenly, on "a mild, hazy morning," a mysterious, monstrous object, a dark, floating house, terrible and impregnable, makes her appearance as strange and formidable to the wooden ships as were the artillery of the Jamestown settlers to the bows and arrows of the Indians. With closed ports, without warning or threat, she moves steadily on to her terrible work. Nothing withholds her; the iron rain of batteries and broadsides falls harmless from her mailed sides. She attacks the great ships which the day before were the pride of our navy, and in a short time one of them goes down, unconquered, with the old flag flying, though her decks are covered with dead and the water is surging into the broken sides. The other surrenders. Still more damage is done, and night closes in with the prospect of a more terrible morrow. Our finest ships are aground or disabled, and it seems as if the monster had only to take them one by one, and utterly demolish them. She can then proceed to shell the fort and the camps, and then quietly sailing out from the Capes, she may go forth on her mission of destruction. Imagination can hardly picture the disasters which were possible:—the dispersal of our blockading fleet—the opening of the Southern blockade—the shutting of our smaller seaports—the wide-spread destruction of our commerce, and even the blockading, if not the attack, of our own great City. All these are the pictures before the imaginations of the immense audience through the country, as the curtain on this remarkable scene is dropped the first night.

With the early morning a new figure appears on the stage. The iron mailed knight, whom romancers so delight to summon, comes forth from the darkness to do battle with this mailed dragon. He seems but a dwarf beside his mighty antagonist, yet he bears on his slender lance the honor if not the destiny of his country. Perhaps there never was a single encounter where such mighty results hung on the success of one combatant. If we might follow our figure, we should say our valiant little knight was wearied with travel, but half prepared for the deadly struggle, and now for the first time testing his maiden sword.

The whole nation sit as spectators around the vast arena. The monster at first scarcely notices his adversary, but is soon warned that he has a new antagonist.

The battle begins between the giant and the dwarf. They fight at a distance; they fight hand to hand; they charge and meet; they parry and strike; each seeks a place in which to pierce his opponent's armor. At one time, the diminutive knight, who bears on his shield the Stars and Stripes, and the honor and welfare of a nation, seems utterly overborne by his gigantic adversary, but in a moment he is up again, to direct a more dangerous thrust at the vital part of the monster enemy. Nothing can injure or prostrate the valiant little warrior, and at last his mighty opponent withdraws wounded and helpless, and the whole people breathe freer again.

Such to our children and to posterity will be the romance of this most dramatic battle at the mouth of the Potomac. But to the world at large it possesses vastly greater interests. On that eventful Sunday, the whole naval architecture and harbor defences of the world were summarily changed. Henceforth the mighty frigates and gigantic steamers, the "wooden walls" which have formed the marine defence of nations, are nothing. They have passed away, as the cross-bow did before the musket, or the *balista* when the cannon appeared. They are already things of the past. No wooden-sided war-vessel will henceforth be built. All the fleets of the world—thousands and thousands of ships—must be laid up, or rebuilt, or plated, as the result of that scenic struggle in the Hampton Roads. Stone-batteries, harbor-forts, all post-defences, too, must be changed; for it is evident that the *Monitor*, if not the *Merrimac*, could have entered unharmed any harbor in the world. It is but too sadly apparent that half a dozen *Monitors*, three months earlier, would have cleared the Potomac, the James and the York; captured Norfolk and her monster, and shelled or taken Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans. Henceforth, either artillery more tremendous than any known to war, must be used in the defence of harbors, or iron floating batteries and iron-cased frigates. Even the enormous and expensive plated ships, like the *Warrior* and *La Gloire*, must be replaced. They would neither of them be a match for the *Merrimac*, with her railroad-iron plating; and as for the *Monitor*, our engineers believe she would shoot them through and through with her wrought-iron eleven-inch balls, fired near the water-line.

Such are a few of the aspects of the battle of the iron-clad ships on Sunday. We trust that we may record no more results.

The Question of Hesse Cassel.

The reader of our foreign news, received by the *Africa*, published yesterday morning, may have noticed the paragraph relating to German affairs, in which, under a double qualification and in a very misty way, allusion is made to the "question of Electoral Hesse," or Hesse Cassel, as the principality is generally called.

The paragraph contains much that concerns a Christian population of thrice the number assigned by the latest census to the people of the United States. Kurhessen, as the surrounding States denominate this restless neighbor, is small and weak standing alone, but royal and political alliances give to the questions that affect her paramount importance, and in the one now convulsing her all Germany is interested.

Hesse Cassel numbers less than 900,000 inhabitants, and can claim but about 4,400 square miles of territory; yet she possesses some wealth, some trade, much taste and refinement in her towns and cities, and a rural population in religion chiefly Protestant, and in habits energetic, frugal and industrious. The skill and valor of her people in war are proverbial, but their very name has become almost a reproach, owing to the shameless traffic in their blood, carried on by former rulers. To this the Revolutionary battle-field of our own country bear sad evidence, and to-day rebellion stigmatizes the soldiers of the Union as Hessians when it would most keenly insult them.

The Imperial principality of Hesse, established by the great German monarch ADOLPH of Nassau, in 1292, was divided by the will of PHILIP in 1562 among his four sons, and one of these was the founder of the present Hesse Cassel, which now ranks as the eighth State of the Germanic Confederation, and controls three votes in the Federal Diet. The reputation of its Government has been worse than that of Naples, and all the vilest features of despotism have characterized it from the time of the Elector FREDERIC II., who, as authentic documents declare, literally bartered 22,000 of his subjects as soldiers for so much per head, to serve in the British and other armies, down to the present royal oppressor, who after making Cassel, his capital, the very seat of unblushing debauchery, surrenders the management of his miserable reign to the mercy of a Court mistress, and without a regret, beholds them degraded by severities which only the worst period of the feudal system could tolerate. From the hour when NAPOLEON, in contempt, brushed away the so-called Electorate, created as such in 1802, and still known by the title, although the old electoral element in the German association of States departed with the downfall of the German Empire, to the present moment, the Hessian rulers have been among reactionists the most reactionary. In flight they were uncompromising, and restored by the Germanic Confederation to their throne, one after the other, they have exhibited a spirit of oppression absolutely atrocious. Any one who is curious enough to read the proceedings of WILLIAM II., after his return in 1813, in spite of the remonstrances of such stern Powers as Austria and Prussia, and the chidings of the whole Germanic Diet, will peruse some of the most surprising passages of modern history. The use of the *stick* as an instrument of correction was restored in the army, the Residenz or Capital city was made a brothel, and the poor people of the rural districts were treated almost literally like cattle.

The revolutionary thunders of 1830 shook down this monstrous tyranny, as it shattered others of larger, but not ranker growth, and on the 5th of January, 1831, the Elector solemnly, and with apparent readiness, swore to support a Constitution modeled, to some extent, after that of England, and establishing a popular representation in a Diet or Congress of the provinces, and extended liberty of speech and of the Press. This continued for a while constantly trammeled and disavowed whenever the occasion favored the attempt. With the death of WILLIAM II., in 1847, and the accession of the present Elector FREDERIC WILLIAM I., all pretences were thrown aside. The former alliance with Prussia, which had been some restraint upon the despotic proclivities of the tyrant, was abandoned; Austria was, by a shameful intrigue, declared the protector of Hesse, and the Constitution of 1831 abolished, in apparent compliance with a decree of the Germanic Diet, declaring it inadmissible under the Federal pact, but really by pre-concert with Austria, who reigned supreme at Frankfort. In 1849, this misrule, of which a Court female favorite was again the soul, was once more menaced; and in 1850, the Prussian and Austrian armies had well nigh made the soil of Hesse their Golgotha, when diplomacy patched up the quarrel with lying pledges, which have been since betrayed. The ancient family heritage, or *erbverbruederung*, that gave the Prussian royal House of the Hohenzollern a partial title to Hesse in 1457, and was renewed in 1614, gives that progressive Power a claim and interest independent of the sympathies for rational liberty which bind her people to the people of Hesse. Austria as accepted, nay, *invoked* protector of the Electoral Crown, has religious and political sympathies in another direction. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—hence these frantic jealousies, and hence, too, this pretended "apparent semi-official" understanding on the "Hessian Question."

But meanwhile, the people of Germany have taken up this "question."

The same files that bring us the rumor of a diplomatic settlement, likewise bring the details of the outrageous means resorted to by the Elector to force his subjects, who, made frantic by oppression, have refused, as one man, to pay the taxes levied to support a system that debauches and crushes nearly a million of souls. Troops—picked corps of engineers, too, as the best fitted for the work—have been selected and sent forth to break open the doors of private dwellings, the locks of drawers and desks, the lids of safes and boxes, and seize wherever found, not the goods, but the *money*, coined or uncoined, of the people. Hanau, the richest province, is especially marked for these depredations, which have already begun under circumstances that are revolting to the tamest reader. All Prussia and all Germany hears the cry of distress with indignation, and from the operations of the *National Verein*, or National League, throughout every district of the

Confederation, the entire Continental Press, where it dare speak, augurs that no more diplomatic parley, but redress, prompt and complete, can now avert a cataclysm which will divert the attention of Christendom to the American Rebellion to the armed solution of that mighty problem which is arising from out the "question of Electoral House."

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Bill to Divide Madison County Rejected—Thanks to Ericsson—Legislating for the State Prison Convicts—Claims for Expenses in Organizing the Volunteers—Rights of Passengers in Cars and Omnibuses—The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill—Grinding Committee—The State Militia, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 14, 1862.

The House went immediately into Committee of the Whole last evening upon the Madison County bill, and Mr. BRAND resumed his remarks, contending that the proposed division was unnecessary, and in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people. Mr. PURDY, from the Northern portion of the County, then took the floor, spoke of the interesting and interested character of those who led the opposition, and, *O tempora! O mores!* revealed the awful fact that some of the signatures to the remonstrances, like FRANKLIN PIERCE'S popularity, had been purchased of small boys at the price of a stick of molasses candy. He also showed the abundant generosity of the Oneida people in proposing to build her a dwelling, if Justice could only be led, in her blindness, to reside among them, and refuted the charge of increased taxation in consequence. When he had concluded, one or two lesser lights, like Messrs. PAYNE and SCHOLEFIELD, illumined the House for awhile, and then the vote was taken, and justice in Madison County was condemned to remain in "*statu quo.*" Major SCHOLEFIELD changed his vote and voted with the majority, apparently for the purpose of reconsidering; but as the vote stood 61 to 49, in a pretty full House, I do not think any effort at resuscitation will succeed. The scheme is dead for the session.

Mr. LOUREAL offered resolutions of thanks to Mr. ERICSSON for his invention and construction of the *Monitor*, and to Lieut. WORDEN and Engineer STIMERS for their gallant and skillful management of her in the late naval fight. The resolutions passed with a hearty "Aye." The result of that fight has drawn attention here, as well as elsewhere, to the whole subject of iron-plated war ships, and among others to the Stevens Battery. What the *Merrimac might* have done in New-York Harbor if she had succeeded in getting out to sea, makes every one feel ticklish about the state of the harbor defences, and the project of the battery is looked upon with more favor than at any previous time.

Mr. O'BARR moved forward to the first Committee of the Whole on Tuesday, the bill empowering attorneys of the Supreme Court, who reside in neighboring States, to practice in the State Courts. This bill is of interest to many lawyers, whose practice is in your City, while they have built their residences out of the City, in New-Jersey or Connecticut. The motion prevailed, and I have no doubt that the bill will also be carried. It has already passed in the Senate.

In the Senate, they resumed the consideration of the bill in regard to sending criminals to the Penitentiary or State Prison, and finally, after the adoption of an amendment, offered by Mr. GANSON, providing that the Judge, in sentencing a criminal, inquire into his previous character and condition, and state, upon the record, the facts upon which the choice of the place of his imprisonment is made, the bill was passed to a third reading.

The same Committee also reported favorably upon the bill allowing State Prison convicts an opportunity to gain a commutation of their sentence by good behavior. They also took up and reported progress upon the bill dividing the crime of murder into two degrees—one punishable by hanging, and the other by imprisonment for life—and prescribing, also, the punishment for arson. This bill is important, as it is designed to obviate that ambiguity in the recent statute, by virtue of which, or, rather, by the vice of which, criminals have in some cases, within the past year, escaped the just penalty of their crimes.

They also took up the bill to reimburse certain expenses in equipping the Twentieth (Ulster County) Regiment of Volunteers. The objection was made that to pass this bill would open the door to numerous similar claims, equally meritorious, but utterly exhaustive of the State Treasury. On the other hand, it was claimed that the case was one *sui generis*, and could not be made a precedent, while it was unjust that the Kingston Banks, which made the advances, should suffer for their patriotism. It will be remembered that this was one of the first regiments in the State to respond to the first call for volunteers. After considerable debate, progress was reported. The bill extending aid to the Adirondack Railroad was passed on its third reading. Nothing else of any importance was done.

In the House, this morning, Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Militia, reported a bill for the adjustment of certain claims arising from the organization of the State Volunteers, and it was referred to the second Committee of the Whole on Tuesday.

The Committee on the Affairs of Cities reported a number of bills of interest to your City. Two were in relation to the assessment of taxes in your City. They reported against the bill for the protection of passengers in City cars and omnibuses in New-York and Brooklyn, but upon motion of Mr. LALOR, of Brooklyn, it was recommitted. This bill forbids any driver or conductor to receive any more persons than he can conveniently seat, upon pain of a fine not less than $5 nor more than $50, and by imprisonment not less than one day nor more than ten, and compels omnibus owners and railroad companies to keep a copy of this ordinance in their offices, depôts, and vehicles, under fines also. The complainant in the first case is entitled to half of the fines collected. While no objection can exist to the first part of the bill, I must confess I cannot conceive the necessity of this last provision, inviting complaints, as it were. Anyone who is inconvenienced by a crowded car or omnibus sufficiently to make a complaint, will not need the additional spur of the paltry half of the fine imposed. The same Committee also reported a bill as a substitute for the three Health bills before them. This bill provides for a Commission of seven citizens to be a Health Commission. Of this Commission two Police Commissioners and one Health Officer are members, "*ex-officio*," and four are to be chosen. Of this four three, must be physicians in regular practice. Two of the four must reside in New-York, one in Brooklyn and one on Staten Island. Twelve physicians are to be appointed to attend to the details of business, seven from New-York, four from Brooklyn and one from Staten Island. The Health Officers are to be subject to this Commission, and are to have a salary of $9,000 each per year. The fees are to go to the State. The same Committee reported favorably upon the bill incorporating the Harlem Stage Company.

The bills to equalize the State taxes among the various counties, to incorporate the Tenth-street railroad, and to prevent bribery and corruption, were reported favorably by the various Committees to which they were referred, but with decided amendments.

The Senate bill to extend State aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was also reported favorably by a majority of the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. BARTLEY, of Broome, moved to make it a special order for next Wednesday evening, and had quite a strong vote in his favor, but in order to give an opportunity for the presentation of the minority report, his motion was finally laid upon the table.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a resolution to facilitate the dispatch of business, raising a Committee of Nine, to whom should be referred the general orders, to examine and report complete certain bills of a local character, but throwing around their action such safeguards as shall prevent the manifold abuses which have too often clustered around such action. Some of these safeguards are as follows: No bill shall be acted upon unless a majority of the Committee are present and acting, and it is a regular meeting of the Committee, at which a majority alone shall constitute a quorum. No bill shall be acted upon by this Committee at all, that provides to meet any claim upon the State Treasury, or to grant any money or any franchise to any individual or company. No bill shall be reported by this Committee, except by a unanimous vote of all the members, when two members have formally protested against their acting upon it. Any bill reported by them shall be liable to be referred to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of thirty members. Votes in the Committee must be taken by "Ayes and Noes," and a journal kept of every vote on each bill, which must be submitted at the same time with the report in each case. Under such restrictions it is quite possible that a Grinding Committee can be transformed from a nuisance into a help to legislation. Nearly five hundred bills have been introduced and placed upon the calendar this session. Of these, only some ninety-five or ninety-eight have been disposed of, and of these, ninety were of a purely local character. Of the full four hundred remaining, over two hundred and sixty are mere local bills. As Mr. RAYMOND said, therefore, in view of that tendency to push forward local bills, which I deprecated in my letter of yesterday, it becomes evident that the great bills of a public character, which ought to be acted upon this session, must be considered hastily and imperfectly, or they must be kept waiting until this mass of local legislation is gone through with, and then perhaps thrown overboard entirely. Some addition to the legislative force of the body is, therefore, needed if it can be obtained without a liability to any of those excesses which have heretofore characterised such efforts.

At 11¾ the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill organizing and enrolling the State Militia. Mr. PIERCE, of the Militia Committee, suggested that as, owing to the length of the bill, its discussion in Committee of the Whole would be everlasting, it be referred to a Committee of thirteen to examine and report complete, and said that he would make such a motion, after one or two members of the Committee, who were prepared, had explained the general principles of the bill. He also said, in this connection, that a large part of the bill consisted of details, which were in conformity with the existing militia law. The Speaker decided that the bill must go through the Committee of the Whole under the rules, but suggested that progress could be reported at any time. The House, therefore, went into the Committee of the Whole, and Messrs. GRAY and ACKLEY, of the Militia Committee, made brief explanations of the underlying principles of the bill. Progress was then reported. Mr. PIERCE moved to refer to a Select Committee of Thirteen, and supported his motion at length. Mr. ALVORD opposed this motion, claiming that the bill embodied radical changes in principles which ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole. The debate continued at length, until finally the vote was taken and the motion to commit to a Select Committe prevailed. The main features of the bill may be briefly stated as follows: The appointment of officers in each district, by the Governor, as the nucleus of an organization; the division of the militia into two classses, one between eighteen and thirty years of age, to be called the National Guard, and the other between the ages of thirty and forty-five, to constitute a reserve corps. The filling uo of the first class by draft, if volunteers do not fill the muster rolls; the empowering the officers appointed by the Governor to enroll all those liable to military duty in their respeotive districts; a return to the elective system of choosing officers as soon as the perfection of the organization will warrant it; a general muster once each year; the imposition of fines for non-compliance with the provisions of the bill in regard to enrollment. Any complete synopsis of the bill would extend my letter beyond all reasonable limits. I have therefore attempted only to outline its principal points, without enlargement of any kind.

Mr. REDDINGTON moved to take the resolution embodied in the partial report of the Select Committee on Excise Laws and Constitutional Prohibition, and make them the special order for Friday next at noon. The vote was taken by "Yeas and Nays," and lost, after calling the absentees, routing out and compelling the votes of dodgers and the changing of votes *pro* and *con.*, by a count of 52 to 51. So they still lie upon the table. In the Senate, the resolutions are the special order for Wednesday, I believe.

In the Senate this morning, the bill to repeal an act in relation to conveyances and devises of property for religious purposes, introduced by Senator CONNOLLY, was debated at length in Committee of the Whole. Senators CONNOLLY, WOODRUFF and BRADLEY made speeches in its favor, and Senator COOK opposed it. Progress was reported. This is a bill to repeal the act of 1855, passed in the full light of the discussion between Mr. BROOKS and Archbishop HUGHES, by which church property is placed in the hands of the congregations instead of in the hands of the bishops. To pass this repeal would simply be to go back to the very order of things existing previously to 1853, which, in my humble opinion, ought never to be done. The bill, of course, affects the interests and the tenure of a large amount of property in your City.

The Senate also had under consideration the bill giving jurisdiction in the case of bastardy bonds to the District Courts in your City. The *claim* is that the Courts now having jurisdiction are so pressed with business that they cannot give these cases proper attention, and that the State is a loser in its incomes thereby.

To-morrow is the last day for the introduction of bills by the rules, and after that the Legislature can and will undoubtedly turn its attentions to the mass of bills already awaiting its action. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

Reports for altering the map of the City of New-York, made the special order for Tuesday next.

For setting apart a portion of the Literature Fund for the purchase of books and apparatus for academies.

Against the Mutual Insurance Company's premium note bill.

Mr. LITTLE moved to lay the report on the table. Carried.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Twenty-fifth and other streets, New-York.

Adjourned till Monday evening, 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 15.

Mr. MCMULLEN presented twenty-five remonstrances against the "Concert Saloon" bill.

Mr. PHELPS and others presented numerous remonstrances against the Broadway Railroad bill.

Mr. SETSON reported a bill to prevent attempts to commit burglary and other crimes. The bill gives authority to arrest and punish for a misdemeanor all persons holding burglars' tools in their possession, or known to be traveling in the cars or elsewhere with the intention of picking pockets.

The bill was moved forward to a first Committee of the Whole.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To facilitate the construction of the Adirondack Railroad.

To exempt St. John's College from taxation.

To appropriate $10,000 to the People's College.

To incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

For the preservation of game and fish.

To regulate advertising in the City of New-York.

Mr. HULBURD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Annual Supply bill, which was recommitted for completion.

Mr. HULBURD also reported the Annual Tax bill for general purposes. It imposes a tax of 2½ mills.

Mr. REDDINGTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, making the report of the Select Committee on the Prohibitory amendment, and the report of the Committee of Towns and Counties on the Excise law the special order for Friday.

Mr. MCLEOD reported the Congressional Apportionment bill, which was referred back for completion.

Mr. MCMULLEN, from the Special Committee to investigate the transactions of the Military State Board, reported a bill for the relief of volunteers. It provides that every volunteer, furnished with a uniform under the contract between PHILIP DORSHEIMER and BROOKS BROTHERS, shall be reimbursed at the rate of $5 for an overcoat, $2 50 for a pair of pants, and $2 50 for a jacket; appropriates $55,000 to carry out the purposes of the bill, and appoints the State Quartermaster, Maj. PATRICK, and Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Commissioners to carry out the law.

Mr. HALL reported a bill to regulate the planting of oysters in Queens County.

Mr. MCLEOD gave notice of a bill to provide for the payment of the bonds issued for the defence of the City of New-York by the National Union.

Bills in the Assembly.

Mr. O'BRIEN'S bill provides that the Justices of the District Courts of New-York shall have power to open defaults to be made in any action commenced in said Courts on such terms as they shall deem just, and may allow such costs upon motion to open default in favor of the party obtaining judgment by default, and against the party in default, not to exceed $10.

The District Courts are to have jurisdiction of actions specified in section —— of the Code of Procedure, where the value of the property claimed shall not exceed $250.

Mr. WARD'S bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Security Company provides that James Harper, Josiah Oakes, George J. Forrest, N. W. Burtis, D. B. Britton, Henry S. Wilson, James M. Post, John Butler, Jr., and Benjamin P. Fairchild shall be a body corporate under the above title, to be located in the City of New-York.

The capital stock of the Company is not to exceed $1,000,000, in shares of $100 each. When $100,000 shall have been subscribed, and $50,000 paid in, the Company may organize and proceed to business.

The Company is to possess the power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance, and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, rents, mortgages, choses in action, evidences of debt of every description, and certificates of property or value, at such rates of interest, and upon such terms as may be established by the Directors; to receive upon storage, deposit, or otherwise, merchandise, bullion, specie, plate, stocks, bonds, or any other property, and to take the management, custody and charge of real and personal estate, and to advance moneys, securities and credits upon any property, real or personal, at such rate of interest as may be established by the Board of Directors.

The business of the Corporation to be managed by a Board of seven Directors, five of whom are to constitute a quorum.

JAMES HARPER, GEORGE J. FORREST, D. B. BRITTON and HENRY S. WILSON are authorized to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, and are constituted members of the Board of Directors, the remainder of the Directors to be elected by a majority in interest of the stockholders.

It allows the corporation to sell property remaining on their hands two months from the time of the maturity of any obligation under said contract, or immediately upon the discovery of any fraud or misrepresentation in regard to ownership or otherwise.

They are not to be responsible for any loss or injury to property not specified in the contract.

If goods upon which any advance is made shall, before the maturity of the contract, from any cause, decrease in value from the price originally fixed, said Company may give notice to the owner of such depreciation, and ask him to perform the conditions of the contract, or make good the deficiency caused by such decrease, within ten days.

MR. RAYMOND'S GRINDING COMMITTEE.

The following are the resolutions for a Sub-committee of nine, offered by Speaker RAYMOND, and laid over under the rules:

Resolved, 1. That a Select Committee of nine be appointed, to which shall be referred the General Orders, with power to select therefrom such bills as they may deem proper, and to report the same complete.

2. That the Committe shall take no action upon any bill except at a regular meeting of said Committee, a majority of the members thereof being present and necessary to constitute a quorum.

3. That the Yeas and Nays shall be taken in said Committee upon every proposition to report any bill complete.

4. That a journal shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committee, including a record of the vote upon every proposition to report any bill complete, and that the same shall be submitted to the House with every report that may be made.

5. That no bill, against which any two members of the Assembly shall make formal objection, to be entered upon the journal of the Committee, shall be reported complete, except by a unanimous vote of the Committee.

6. That no bill making any appropriation of money, involving any claim upon the Government, or conveying any grant or franchise to individuals or to companies, shall be reported complete.

7. That whenever the Committee shall make a report of bills complete, said report shall lie on the table one day and be printed; and that the question of agreeing with the report shall not be taken until the printed copy of the report shall have been placed upon the files of the House.

8. That any bill reported complete may, when the question of agreeing with the report of the Committee shall come up, be referred to the Committee of the Whole, upon the demand of 30 members.

8. That the Committee be authorized to employ a clerk at a salary of $3 for each day he is actually employed.

THE SWILL MILK BILL.

AN ACT to prevent the adulteration of milk, and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any person or persons who shall sell or exchange, or expose for sale or exchange, any impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall adulterate milk with the view of offering the same for sale or exchange, or shall keep cows for the production of milk for market, or for sale or exchange, in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or feed the same on food that produces impure, diseased or unwholesome milk, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars, and if the fine is not paid, shall be imprisoned for not less than thirty days in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or until said fine and cost of suit shall be paid.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons who shall engage in or carry on the sale, exchange or any traffic in milk, shall have the cans in which the milk is exposed for sale or exchange, and the carriage or vehicle from which the same is vended, conspicuously marked with his, her or their names; also indicating by said mark the locality from whence said milk is obtained or produced, and for every neglect of such marking, the person or persons so neglecting shall be subject to the penalties expressed in the foregoing section of this act. But for every violation of this act, by so marking said cans, carriage or vehicle as to convey the idea that said milk is procured from a different locality than it really is, the person or persons so offending shall be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the Penitentiary or County Jail, or both in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

This is the bill before the Assembly, the Committee having stricken out the Senate amendment.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES.

The Epochs of Animal Creation—Evidence of the Upheaving of Mountains.

Prof. AGASSIZ delivered at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, the Fourth Lecture in his course, before the Athenæum Association. Irving Hall was crowded on the occasion with the wealth, fashion and intelligence of the Metropolis.

Prof. AGASSIZ commenced by saying that, as he advanced with his course, he felt a want of properly illustrating his subject. If he could point them to shelves, where they could see the objects about which he was discussing, it would greatly simplify his task. He deeply regretted that it had not occurred to the citizens of New-York, how important, and desirable, and necessary it is in our days that the works of nature should be brought fully to the comprehension of the rising generation. There are questions now discussing—and discussing very seriously—which affect the creeds, the civilization and the material welfare of the people, which questions are based upon a thorough acquaintance with nature. He hoped he would live to see the time when the initiatory steps would be taken to found, in the City of New-York, a Museum of Natural History, of Geology, and a Zoological and Botanical Garden, with such appliances as are developed, and which, while they are among the most important educational institutions, are at the same time the ornaments of cities. [Applause.]

It might be said that a great city like New-York needs these things less than the seat of a university, but if we take examples such as Hamburg, or Frankfort-on-the-Main—the former has a museum, and scientific society publishing a scientific paper of great value, and the latter has one of the largest and best appointed museums in the world, exclusively founded by the liberality of the citizens of that place, which is a small town in comparison with the City of New-York. When we can point out what has been already done—the founding of the largest library in this country by the liberality of a single citizen, it appeared to him that it required only the suggestion to see such a great, noble and good work accomplished. [Applause.] They would perceive how differently they would be placed with reference to this course, could he allude to the arrangement of specimens on the shelves of a museum, as exemplifying facts to which he alluded. He felt it more this evening, when he had to illustrate the evidence relating to the means by which the information has been obtained upon which is founded the order of succession of animals and plants which have inhabited the globe.

It seems almost incredible that it should be possible to ascertain with regard to the animals which once existed upon the surface of the globe before the existence of man. Yet there has never lived an animal of which we cannot have some information, owing to the manner in which the solid crust of our globe has been formed. That crust is made up of rocks many miles in thickness, of successive deposits of sand, clay, mud and limestone, built one above the other, in which are buried the remains of all the animals and plants that ever lived, which have parts that could not be destroyed immediately upon dying. We need only watch what is going on at the present day, to see how readily animals are buried in sand, mud and clay, and how, when once covered, they are preserved. The rapid decomposition of animals is owing to exposure to frequent alterations of temperature and moisture. But if they be covered with a layer of sand, or dust, or mud, we are almost sure to see such remains remarkably well preserved. It does not require an extensive acquaintance with animals to recognize a bone, as a bone of a quadruped, an insect or a bird; or to distinguish reptiles from toads and fishes. A little further study in that direction will enable one to ascertain to what *genus*, or family, or species such hard remains of animals have belonged. It is by that kind of study that the information has been obtained upon which the order of creation of animals is established.

Beginning with the lowest order—the corals. Their species is found in limestone; particles of limestone as indistructible as the rocks in which they may be imbedded. It is from the study of fossil coral reefs that naturalists have learned how coral reefs grow. It was easier to study the growth of coral reefs in the mountainous rocks than below the level of the sea. Buried in these rocks the whole arrangement of the interior of the reef may be studied more effectually than by the examination of living corals, because the latter would require the use of a diving-bell and dredging apparatus. Next, the jelly-fishes—we should hardly expect to see them among the rocks. When they are stranded upon the beach they can be preserved to such an extent as to determine that they were such animals. If thrown upon the beach they would make their mark in the mud and sand; then, if the wind was blowing, the dust would cover them. If the day is hot enough they will be covered with a layer so hardened as not to be disturbed by the returning tide. So far as star-fishes and sea-urchins are concerned they have all hard parts, easily preserved. Among molluscs we have a number of animals which are partly soft, but, like the jelly-fishes, they may leave an impression. Such impressions have been preserved. The shells of the molluscs are so hard that they can be preserved under all circumstances which will preserve limestone. Among articulates worms will rarely be preserved, but circumstances may combine to preserve them or their impressions. Crustacea, with their solid envelope, are easily preserved. Insects have been found among the old rocks of the carboniferous age, and numerous insects have been found from that time forward. Next we come to vertebrates, or those animals having a back-bone, having teeth, and some of them a covering which is indestructible; others, such as fishes, have scales which are easily preserved and distinguished. Thus, many circumstances combine to secure the possibility of identification. It is only by the most minute and careful investigation that sound conclusions can be found. If we would ascertain that during different periods there have been different kinds of animals living, we must compare these remains with such precision as precludes the possibility of mistake. This involves such a knowledge of the parts of animals considered separately as can hardly be obtained otherwise than by protracted professional study. Frequently a fish is to be identified by a single scale. Those familiar with the laws which govern the structure of birds will understand how from such slight materials it will be possible to reconstruct a general outline of the whole animal. An instance of how marvelously successful this science has become is shown in the fact that CUVIER, having received some of the bones found while excavating the earth, ventured to sketch the whole skeleton, and even to restore the outline of the animal. Afterwards the identical skeleton was found, and corresponded with his delineations. [Applause.]

The number of these remains which have been collected, is great enough to warrant the division of the animal world into successive periods. There are now more than 4,000 species of animal remains well identified in that way. When a great geologist published his celebrated system of nature, in which he enumerated all the inhabitants of the earth then known, the numbers were stated at 8,000, and then naturalists thought they had become pretty well acquainted with all the varieties of the animal kingdom. Now we know over 40,000 different kinds of animals different from those existing at present on our globe, belonging to this past history of the earth. The history of this animal creation is now divided into chapters, each of which represents an epoch during which the animals and plants have been different from the animals and plants of any preceding or following age. The first step in our inquiry is to give an idea of the manner in which the limits of these epochs are determined. In different zones we find different animals and plants. There is also a difference according to longitudes. The animals of the old world differ from those of the new. We have therefore divided the world into a number of zoological provinces. If we would determine the limits of a certain class of animals, we have only to scrutinize and mark where we cease to find the same species. One of the ways of determining this data is through the science of palæontology. There is another way, chiefly pursued by geologists, which has yielded quite as satisfactory results—tracing and locating the changes in the deposits themselves, and by the breaks which exist in the order of these deposits. We premise only that the materials forming the crust of our globe have been accumulating gradually in beds resting one upon the other in horizontal layers. Wherever there are steep slopes, the natural movement of the water prevents the accumulation of these materials. They are, therefore, carried off until they find a horizontal resting place. The slopes are generally at an inclination of seven or eight degrees, but one must take these deposits as generally horizontal. Nowhere have we extensive deposits without the presence of steep slopes, except at the mouths of rivers. We find that the layers composing the crust of our globe extend often a thousand miles. The same beds have been traced through the whole length of the State of New-York westward to nearly the foot of the Rocky Mountains, in an unbroken continuity, and yet these deposits must have been originally made in horizontal layers. The sum total of the thickness of this crust of the globe amounts to a thickness of several miles—probably five or six miles, and, through this thickness we find the remnants of the solid parts of the animals which inhabited the waters in which these deposits have been formed. We find also in these deposits remains of land animals and land plants. Hardly an animal on the earth could escape this process of burial in the strata of the globe. Since man and his fellow-creatures have been upon the globe, no very great changes have taken place—except, perhaps, the result of the interference of man with the domesticated animals and cultivated plants, and geologists class all deposits of such animals and plants as belonging to the present period. All of a certain kind of animals and plants that existed immediately before this period are divided into another period, and all immediately before that, into another period, and so on as far as we can discover breaks in the order of deposits. These remarkable breaks have been discovered. The disturbance of the configuration of the earth have to be accounted for. The formation of mountains is explained by LEOPOLD VON BUCH, upon the theory of upheaval—something of the nature of a volcanic eruption—a force from below displacing the crust of the earth, and forming great inequalities which traverse the surface of the earth. Then other deposits are formed by the side of these slanting beds, and other slanting beds by them again, and so on, accounting for the various directions assumed by the strata of the earth. The rocks which form the crust of the globe are of two kinds—stratified rocks, formed through the agency of fire, and non-stratified—or those which have been formed in a state of igneous fusion. They have become solid by cooling.

Prof. AGASSIZ here illustrated by diagrams the process of upheaval, and the character of the inequalities of the earth likely to be thus occasioned. Astronomers have no doubt that our globe as it traverses space is alternately expanded and contracted by changes of temperature, causing a displacement of the material below the crust. This displacement causes a breaking through of the crust, so that the deposits, instead of remaining horizontal, would be curved upward. Thus mountains exhibit the granite nucleus and strata, slanting in opposite directions, as we find in all great mountain chains. If we have limestone so raised it becomes something like quicksilver; sandstone so raised is changed into something like coarse glass; very large cavities are created, into which materials flow, and we find that these materials do flow into and fill these cavities so totally that they could not have penetrated them except in a liquid state. All these facts go to show that all mountain chains have been formed by the process of upheaval, disturbing their form of horizontal layers. Then we find the ocean bathing the mountain slopes, forming deposits abutting upon this strata. These new strata form an angle with the former deposits—non-conformable with one another. These non-conformable deposits mark the great disturbances which indicate the successive limits or epochs upon the surface of the earth.

One kind of evidence that these beds were deposited horizontally, and that they were solidified before they were raised in mountain chains, is found in the arrangement of the relicts and fossils. Let us take an oyster-shell; when it falls in the water, it will naturally sink and rest on its broad surface. Now all shells are found parallel with the slanting of the strata. ELIE BEAUMONT, the great French geologist, has pointed out how to determine the age of great mountain chains. To him we are also indebted for maps representing the surface of the globe and the boundaries between the continent and the ocean, as they have probably prevailed during each of these periods. They did not include the whole globe. Prof. AGASSIZ here illustrated the extent of the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Jurassic systems, explaining the origin of the terms, and marking the great divisions of animal existence. It would, he said, be the object of his next two lectures to trace the growth of the animals which have lived in each period, and to trace the order of their succession. In conclusion he gave a beautiful illustration of the manner in which the age of mountains is determined, taking as an exemplification the Jura and the Alps—the former the smaller, and yet the older of the two. He noticed the peculiar fact that the highest mountains, represented as the back-bone of the earth, as the central mass around which the deposits of the globe are formed, are absolutely younger than the lower and humbler mountains. The reason of this is apparent—when the crust was young and thin the resistance was slight, when it became old and hard the resistance was great, and required a more tremendous force to overcome it. The Pyrenees are younger than the Jura. One of the most beautiful results of the survey of the Lake Superior region, is that giving us the data from which it is ascertained that the part of our continent which lies along the track of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes is the oldest part of the American Continent. The Alleghanies, which are so much lower than the Rocky Mountains, and so much higher than these, are younger than the latter, but older than the former. There is indubitable evidence of the relation between the heights of mountain chains and their age.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT.-COL. DE MONTEIL.

HIS MEMORY HONORED BY GEN. BURNSIDE AND COL. HAWKINS.

The funeral services of Lieut.-Col. A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL, late of the New-York Fifty-third Regiment, who was killed in the famous charge of the New-York Ninth Regiment (HAWKINS' ZOUAVES) at Roanoke Island, took place yesterday, and in spite of the storm, was well attended by both citizens and soldiers. The preliminary services were held at the house of his widow, No. 166 East Thirty-third-street. Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS officiated. The remains were encased in a closely sealed leaden coffin, bearing the following inscription:

A. J. VIGUIER DE MONTEIL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-third New-York Vol.
Died Feb. 8, 1862.
Aged 43 years, 7 months and 25 days.

The well-known capacity and bravery of the deceased, together with the heroic circumstances attending his death, attracted a host of friends and admirers, and the military, the representatives of the City Government, and citizens, vied with each other in doing appropriate honor to the remains.

The body will be placed temporarily in the receiving tomb of Greenwood Cemetery, a movement being in contemplation to have an appropriate monument erected in honor of the noble victim, who fell in this war in defence of the Government.

The widow has received the following among many other letters of a similar description:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ROANOKE ISLAND, February, 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 10.—In giving the name DE MONTEIL to one of the batteries captured in the action of the 8th, the Commanding General desired to express his deep respect for the memory of a gallant soldier.

Among the bravest of the band who fought the battle of Roanoke Island was Lieut.-Col. VICTOR DE MONTEIL, Fifty-third Regiment, New-York Volunteers. Finding his regiment absent, he proffered his services as a volunteer, and fought bravely in the van until struck dead in the very moment of victory. He fell leaving the memory of his heroism as a legacy to his family, and as an example to his fellow-soldiers.

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't-Adj.-General.

STEAMER VIRGINIA, OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 13, 1862.

DEAR MADAME: It is with feelings of the greatest sadness that I am compelled to inform you of the death of your much beloved husband. He had volunteered to go out with me to take part in the battle of the 8th inst. We were together when we entered the field, and we were near each other until he fell.

The last I saw of him alive, he was standing on a fallen tree urging my men on to the charge. The last words I heard him utter were: "Charge, *mon enfans* —charge, Zouaves!" No soldier ever more gallantly acted or more nobly fell. He was the bravest of the brave and truly patriotic, and died in one of the best causes for which man has ever fought.

Your husband had been on board of this ship with us since the expedition left Hatteras, and had won all our hearts. His character was known and esteemed by all, and he died deeply lamented by all the officers and men who came in contact with him. If you wish me to do anything for you, I am yours to command. I shall do my utmost to have the remains sent to you for burial.

I am, dear madam, with great sympathy, most faithfully your friend, RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Hawkins Zouaves.

To Madam V. DE MONTEIL, No. 166 East Thirty-third street, New-York City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. HARRY B. HIDDON.—The funeral of this gallant young officer will take place at 1 o'clock, to-day, from the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Second-avenue. The services will be performed by Rev. Dr. ASA D. SMITH, assisted by Rev. Dr. POTTS. A battalion composed of Companies A, D, C and G of the Twenty-second Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Lieut.-Col. LEGH ASPINWALL, will act as general escort to the remains, and Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, with a corps of cavalry, will serve as a guard of honor. The battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment are requested by General Order No. 3, to form at 12 o'clock, M., on the north side of Union-square.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—*Appointments.*—EDWIN A. SIMMONS, to the Third Precinct; CHRISTIAN F. GLYNN, to the Sixth; WM. B SWINCK, to the Eighth; BARTON H. WHITE, to the Fifteenth; WM. KIERNON, to the Nineteenth; JOHN MCCARTY, to the Twenty-ninth; and DAVID MCFARLAND, to the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn. *Resignations.*—WM. BINGHAM, of the Third Brecinct; JACOB WILSEY, of the Sixth; WM. P. THORNE, of the Thirteenth; CHAS. LOEWENYER, of the Fourteenth; and PHILIP LOEWENTHAL, of the Twentieth.

A THEFT OF SILVER WARE.—The house of Mr. JAMES B. MURRAY, at No. 110 West Fifteenth-street, was entered by means of false keys, on the night of the 14th inst., and silver ware, consisting of spoons, forks, one sugar-bowl, and other articles, in all valued at $120, were stolen from the front basement. No trace has yet been obtained of the guilty parties. The sugar-bowl is of solid silver, and valued at $60.

THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MRS. GORDON.—Marshal MURRAY, who has opened a subscription in behalf of the widow and orphan child of NATHANIEL GORDON, acknowledges the receipt of the sum of $72 50 from various persons. From a very reliable source, we learn that Mrs. GORDON has been left entirely destitute—all her husband's means having been absorbed in the effort to avert the sentence which was passed upon him.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to March 14, 1862:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on March 7	149	196	345
Admitted to March 14	28	37	65
Discharged, cured or relieved	34	54	88
Died	1	1	2
Remaining at date	142	178	320

Males, 284; females, 36.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. V. PROMOTIONS.—Lieut.-Col. J. S. BELKNAP was, yesterday, promoted Colonel, *vice* U. L. DAVIS, resigned; Major A. J. WELLMAN was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. R. V. KING was promoted Major.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Park-street Congregational Church.

To-day the new and beautiful church edifice, erected on Lafayette-avenue, corner of Oxford-street, for the Park-avenue Congregational Society, will be dedicated to the worship of God in an appropriate manner. This society, over which Rev. T. L. CUYLER is pastor, has for several years past been worshipping in a small building on Park-avenue; but so rapidly has the congregation increased in numbers during the last two years, that the erection of a more commodious structure became a matter of necessity, and the trustees had no alternative left them but to build a new church. A site was procured on Lafayette-avenue, corner of Oxford-street, and one year ago a sufficient amount had been subscribed to warrant the trustees in proceeding with the work. The location is one of the most pleasant in the city; high ground, and in a portion of the city rapidly being built up with first-class houses. The building is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and the material used in its construction is the Belleville freestone; it has a front of 86 feet on Lafayette-avenue, extending back along Oxford-street 144 feet. When finished, there will be two turrets on the front, but at the present time only one has been constructed; this is about 200 feet high. The interior is an improved copy of Plymouth Church. The galleries are not quite so wide as in that church, and there are a few seats less also at the right and left of the pulpit. As it is, however, there are 300 pews, capable of accommodating 1,700 persons; and in case there should be any necessity for, it a thousand persons more perhaps can be seated in the passageways. The prevailing color in the house is peach bloom, which, with the deep red carpeting upon the floors, gives a light, cheerful and very pleasing effect to the church. The building is thoroughly ventilated, and warmed according to the most approved plans. At the rear of the church proper is a building three stories high, 34 by 93 feet, the first floor of which is to be used as a chapel, and the pastor also has a library on the same floor. The second and third floors are fitted up for uses pertaining to the Sabbath School. The contract price for the building alone was $40,000, but with ground and other appurtenances, the whole cost will not fall much short of $65,000, all but $20,000 of which has been paid. The average attendance at the meetings of this Society has been, during the last year, 1,000 persons, the full extent of the accommodations, and it is fair to presume that in the new edifice the congregation will rapidly increase in number. The Sabbath School, of which WM. CHURCHILL is Superintendent, has an average attendance of 300 persons, and is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. The Society also sustains the Fulton-avenue Mission, at

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, March 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 14,811 bbls. Flour, 101 bbls. and 1,000 bags Corn Meal, 17,521 bushels Wheat, 8,070 bushels Corn, 3,295 bushels Rye, 1,050 bushels Barley, 6,088 bushels Oats, 7,038 bushels Malt, 4,332 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,553 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 85 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 541 bbls., including 259 bbls. Pots and 282 bbls. Pearls.

COAL—Foreign has been in fair demand, partly for future delivery, at uniform prices. Anthracite has been in moderate request at previous rates.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, sales having been confined to 50 mats Stained Java at 24c., and 42 bags Rio at 21c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has declined to 23¾c.@24c. ₱ lb., under the influence of the eagerness of holders to sell, and a limited inquiry.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in to-day, chiefly at 26¾@27¼c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request, and prices have been somewhat unsettled. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 8,800 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 35; inferior to choice extra State at $5 50@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 25@$5 35
Extra State	5 50@ 5 70
Superfine Western	5 25@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 830 bbls., Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $1 95@$2 05 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at somewhat irregular prices. The reported sales, since our last, comprise only 18,700 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $1 40; Northwestern Club, in store, at $1 32; Red State at $1 38; Amber Jersey at $1 41; Red Pennsylvania, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn continues in fair demand, but at drooping prices. Sales 67,000 bushels, at 58¾c.@60c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; and 58c.@59c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, in shipping order, and 59c. for poor White Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Canadian, at 38c.@39c.; Western at 37c.@39c.; State at 39c.@40c., and Jerseyat 38c.@40c., ₱ bushel. Rye continues in demand, at 80c.@83c. from dock and delivered, ₱ bushel; sales 16,500 bushels. Barley is unaltered. Sales 5,100 bushels, including State, at 85c.@88c., and California at 75c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is less active to-day, but is quite firm at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue very quiet at previous prices, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in good demand at firmer prices. Week receipts only 4,676 hides; sales 46,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. WHEEL & WIDEMEYER, 1,800 Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. at 26½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., 24¼c., net cash, in bond; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, kips, part to arrive, 8@13 lbs., 23c.@25c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,400 Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 lbs., 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 800 Orinoco, 21 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,500 Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 21½c. @22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Laguayra, 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 Maracaibo, dry salted, 23 lbs., on private terms; 600 Savanilla, 26 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 West Indies, 24 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Chile, dry salted, 30 lbs., 26c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Tobasco, 20 lbs., on private terms; 800 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western, 23 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,900 Southern, dry salted, 21 lbs., 14c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 8,000 Gambia and Bissau, 10 lbs., 19c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,600 Penang Cow, 11 lbs., 13¾c., net cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Wet Salted California, 25 lbs., on private terms; 2,000 Washington Slaughter, 80 lbs.@90 lbs., 8c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 60lbs.@ 75lbs., 7¾c.@7¾c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,800 City Slaughter, 60 lbs.@80 lbs., 7¾c.@8c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 158,400 dry Hides, 11,200 wet salted do., 1,500 Horse Hides, and 1,000 bales East India Hides.

HEMP—Has been very quiet here. In Boston, 500 bales Manilla have been sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good request at rising prices. Week's receipts, 54,000 sides. The following are the closing quotations: 20c.@21c. for Hemlock Sole, Buenos Ayres, Light weights; 22¾c.@24c. for Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle weighs; 22c.@23¾c. for Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy weights; 18½c. @20c. for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light weights; 21c. @22c.; for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle weights; 21c.@22c. for Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy weights; 16½c.@19c. for Hemlock, Good damaged, all weights; 11½c.@13c. for Hemlock, Poor damaged, all weights; 23c.@25c. for Hemlock, Upper in rough, all weights; 26c.@28c. for Oak, Salted and Slaughter, Light weights; 28c.@30c. for Oak, Salted and Slaughter, Middle weights; 25c.@28c. for Oak Salted and Slaughter, Heavy weights; 25c.@28c. for Oak Salted, Spanish, all weights; 30c.@34c. for Oak, Salted Crop, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 60c. for common and 82½c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at former rates.

MOLASSES—Sales 265 hhds. Cuba at 20c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Have been inactive, to-day, at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, at $13 62½@$13 87½ for Mess here; $14 for Mess deliverable in June; $10 75@$10 87½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales, 2,650 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 5¾c.@5¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are salable at 5¼c.@7c. for Hams, 4¼c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in request at buoyant rates; sales 1,400 boxes, at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,750 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues unchanged; sales since our last, 180 bbls., at $14 @$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 10c.@14c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in request at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day 30 tcs. Carolina, at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Crude is quiet at 12½c. ₱ lb.

SKINS—Are in moderate demand at full prices. Stocks, generally, light.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been made of 620 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6½c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 1,275 bbls., in lots, at 25c.@26c., chiefly at 25½c.@26c., ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The demand in this market has been moderate during the past week, and chiefly for Domestic Pulled, the sales of which add up 340 bales superfine and extra, on terms not disclosed. Fleece has been very quiet. A limited business was transacted in Foreign, the reported sales of which comprised 25,000 lbs. washed Turkey, at 31c.@32c.; 86 bales washed Donskoi, and 20 bales Mexican, on private terms; also, (by auction,) 47 bales unwashed Magadore, at 14½c. @15½c. ₱ lb. The trade in Boston has been likewise restricted, the weeks sales having been 125,000 lbs., at from 48c.@52½c. for Fleece, and as high as 55c. for choice lots of extra Pulled; also, 478 bales Foreign, mostly South American and Mediterranean, at prices in the range of quoted rates. The auction sale of 400,000 lbs. in Providence on 12th inst., was well attended, but the prices realized were hardly up to expectation, although, when it is considered that we have had a dull market for some weeks, they are perhaps quite as high as could be expected. Wool held at 55c. brought 51¾c., and such Wool as has been selling here lately from 47c.@50c. brought 45c. The decline was from 2c.@5c. on all grades. The following are the particulars: 1,000 lbs. No. 4 Ohio fleece, 44½c., 4,000 lbs. Unwashed fleece, 30½c.; 5,000 lbs. Unwashed fleece, 46c.; 3 bags tub washed, 46c.; 3,500 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 48c.; 5,000 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 49½c.; 7,500 lbs. No. 2 Ohio fleece, very light, 49½c.; 30,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, very light, 49¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 50c.; 20,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 49½c.; 20,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 49c.; 15,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 48½c.; 15,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, extra, 48¾c.; 10,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 50½c.; 5,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 51c.; 30,000 lbs. extra Ohio fleece, very light, 49½c.; 5,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, 51¾c.; 600 lbs. New-York fleece, coarse, 40c.; 1,000 lbs. New-York fleece, coarse unwashed, 28c.; 7,500 lbs. New-York fleece, No. 2, clip 1860, 43c.; 15,000 lbs. New-York fleece. No. 1, clip 1860, 44c.; 10,000 lbs. New-York fleece, No. 1, 44¾c.; 5,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, 45¾c.; 30,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, 45c.; 7,000 lbs. New-York fleece, extra, clip 1861, 45½c.; 6,300 lbs. Ohio fine clip, very light, 51¾c.; 4,000 lbs. Ohio picklock fleece, very light, 51¾c.; 1,000 lbs. Ohio fleece, unwashed, 27¾c.; 800 lbs. Ohio fleece, No. 3, very light, 43c.; 2,500 lbs. Ohio fleece, No. 2, very light, 48½c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, to-day; rates have favored shippers. For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7¾d.; Corn, 5¾d.@6¾d., ₱ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.@35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d. @25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₱ ton; Hops, ½d. ₱ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d. @2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¾d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Oil Cake at 25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: For Hamburg—A foreign bark, with Rye, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk and bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel. The new propeller *Blackstone*, to go in search of the U. S. ship *Vermont*, on private terms; a British bark, (new,) 373 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., at $9 ₱ ton; a ship, 831 tons, to Melbourne or Sydney, $14,000; a ship, 696 tons, to Shanghai, $10 50; a bark, 696 tons, from Philadelphia to Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry or Glasgow, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 11d., in ship's bags; a bark, 444 tons, from Philadelphia to Cork for orders to a port in the U. K., 20,000 Grain, 12¾d. ₱ 60 lbs.; a Prussian bark to Lisbon, 14,500 wheat, 21c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 250 tons, to Arroye, P. R. and back, sugar, 38c. and molasses $3; a schooner, 125 tons, to St. Jago and back, $1,140; two British brigs, 120 and 125 tons, from Zaza to New-York, sugar, 38c.; a brig, 288 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, 38c.; one, 250 tons, from Havana to a port inorth of Hatteras, $4 75; a British brig, 230 tons, to south side of Cuba and back, 38c. and $3 50; a schooner, 181 tons, to Bermuda, $800.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 19
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Mar. 6
America	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 8
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 15
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 12
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5

FROM AMERICA.

Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Mch. 15
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 22
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Mch. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 26
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Mar. 29
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Mar. 29
America	Boston	Liverpool	April 2
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	April 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 9

PERSONAL.

F. W. A. WILL SEE "PROVIDENCE," or R. I., and exchange addresses at the same place where we first met, on Monday or Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A NOTE ADDRESSED to my last "nom de plume," at Station C, instead of last station, will be gratefully received. 8——Y.

193, 173, 203, 183, 193—123, 43—113, 203—33, 143, 133, 193—223, 173, 83, 193, 43—3, 113, 113—173, 83, 63, 73, 193—133, 143, 223—223, 83, 113, 113, 83, 43.

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PUBLIC MEETING FOR SOLDIERS.—There will be a public meeting in reference to furnishing religious reading to the soldiers, under the auspices of the American Tract Society, (Boston;) in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. A. H. Burlingham's,) in 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock. A statement of operations will be made by Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary; and addresses may be expected by Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. All are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—LECTURE BY DR. BARBER.—Subject—*Downfall of Nations—Political, Moral and Social Causes—Effects on the Progressive Condition of Mankind.* The above lecture recently delivered to a large and select audience at Clinton Hall Astor-place, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Institute Lecture Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, may be obtained at the usual places, of the Janitor, and at the lecture-room door.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. GROSSBECK will preach an Ordination Sermon, at the close of which two Deacons of this Church will be ordained. At 7½ o'clock, Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the subject of foreign missions, after which a collection will be taken for that object.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring-sts. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. CHAS. E

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of
PATTERNS AND MACHINERY.
Will be sold at auction on the 26th of March,
AT MATTEAWAN, FISHKILL, N. Y.,
at 10 o'clock A. M., all the patterns formerly belonging to the Matteawan Company, and the MATTEAWAN MACHINE AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, consisting of a very large and valuable lot of
MILL GEARING,
PULLIES AND PILLOW BLOCK PATTERNS,
Gear Mills, Dry Dock and Steam Engine Patterns of various kinds and sizes, Crane Patterns for hoisting, various kinds of LATHES, IRON PLANERS, DRILLS, and all kinds of Cotton Machinery Patterns—including the celebrated self-operating Mules, and various other Patterns, too numerous to mention.
—ALSO—
Lots of second-hand shafting—Hangers and Pulleys.
Castings for several machines.
Small lot of new and second-hand Cotton Machinery.
Several lot of Small Tools for Lathes, Mules and other work.
Several Cranes for hoisting.
Locomotive and Flue Boilers—second-hand.
Catalogues can be had at No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York, and at Matteawan, N. Y., after the 20th inst.
TERMS made known at the day of sale.
T. J. B. SCHENCK, Administrator.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ROBERT EMMET, DECEASED—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ROBERT EMMET, ESQ., REFEREE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
BOWERY.—The 2-story and attic house and lot, Nos. 140 and 140½ Bowery—lot 26.10 by about 97 feet—near Prince-st.
ELIZABETH-ST.—The 3-story brick shop and lot of ground, No. 114 Elizabeth-st., in rear of the above lot on the Bowery, 25.10 in front, by about 104 feet in depth.
GRAND-ST.—The 2-story and attic brick front house and lot, No. 203 Grand-st., corner of Mott—lot 24x80 on the rear. Fronting on Mott-st. are 2-story frame houses, Nos. 140 and 142 Mott-st.
WEST 46TH-ST.—4 lots on S. S. 46th-st., 300 feet W. of 10th-av., each 25x100.5

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at or near Hempstead, L. I., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of March inst., at 12 o'clock M., about nine hundred and fifty cords of oak or other hard wood, now lying near the Railroad station at that place. The wood will be sold in lots of twenty-five cords, and the terms of sale will be cash on delivery. It can be seen at any time prior to the sale.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

PEED & Co., Auctioneers.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
STOCK SALE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 18, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, (for account of whom it may concern,) 11 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.; 135 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (corner New Bowery,)
OPEN DAILY.
Receives deposits from 25 cents to $5,000.
Six per cent. allowed on sums of $500 and under.
Money deposited before April 1 will receive interest as from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:
SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.
The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMpany have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

REMOVAL.—A. S. FOSTER, BANKER, HAS REmoved his office from No. 267 Pearl-st. to No. 44 Nassau-st., near Fulton, where banking, exchange and collecting will be continued. Uncurrent money, gold and silver, bought and sold.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED TO LOAN—$8,000 ON TWO FIRSTclass Mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN in this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.
PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. & E. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER. HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BARTON & SCOTT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party, and the name of the firm used in liquidation only.
WILLIAM BARTON,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. JOHN H. SCOTT.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant, for building forty keel launches suitable for disembarking troops from shipboard and landing them on a beach. They must be of three sizes, viz.: 25 feet and 40 feet long, 12, 10½ and 9 feet beam, and 4 6-12, 4 2-12 and 3 10-12 feet deep, (one-third of each size,) and be built of good seasoned oak timber and one and a fourth inch pine plank, well fastened with iron, sharp sterns, and to row double bank, with iron pin and becket; the largest sized boats to have ten thwarts, and the two smaller sizes nine each, with two oars to each thwart, and one steering-oar to each boat; each boat to have a good strong ring bolt at bow and stern, and to be subject to inspection. Persons making offers will please state the price of each size at which they will furnish these boats, and the time within which they will be completed, which must not exceed twenty-one days from acceptance of bid. Proposals will be received for a part or the whole. Please indorse, "Proposals for Boats."
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Ass't Q. M. Gen.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 11, 1862.
WANTED, AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS., two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats. Proposals, stating terms and times at which they will be delivered at Ship Island, with descriptions of the boats offered, will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General until the 21st of March.
Proposals should be enveloped and indorsed "Proposals for Steamboats for Ship Island," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CRIPPS, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from corner of 34th-st., in a 23d-st. stage, to Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD BRACELET. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on leaving it at the *Times* Office.

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

313 MORISON & LODER, 315
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
NOS. 313 AND 315 BROADWAY,
Invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS to our stock, which is replete with GOODS suitable to the season.
Among them are
SILKS—BLACK and COLORED, PLAIN and FANCY
French, Swiss and China.
MARCELINES, SATINS, &c.
DRESS GOODS—Delaines, Barèges, Poplins, Ginghams, Poile c'chevres, Mozambiques, Valencias, &c.
SHAWLS—CRAPE, SILK, MERINO and STELLA,
in great variety.
Also,
BOMBAZINES, CRAPES, VEILS, &c.,
All of which we will offer at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES, FOR CASH
MORISON & LODER.

A NOVELTY.
FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH
THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
Foulard Silk.....50 cents per yard.
Grisailles, one yard wide.....60 cents per yard.
Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
ALSO,
RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, the balance of an Importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD VEILS, FROM $2 50,
and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
WET BLACK SILKS,
WET LACE CURTAINS,
WET ENGLISH HOSIERY.
We have just received the above goods. Sold on account of the Insurance Companies yesterday at auction.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12 1-2 CENTS
Stocking Yarn, 75 cents: nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents
Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments
Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—
Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882
Broadway, near 19th-st. east side.

INDIA SHAWLS.—J. RUSSELL (FORMERLY of Calcutta, India) will exhibit Black and Red Square Shawls with open centres, suitable for Spring wear; the Reds are of very rich and beautiful shades; also a few long Black, on Monday, March 17, at No. 232 Wooster-st., second door below Amity.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS up town—all bought before the advance in prices—sheetings, shirtings, prints, ginghams, dress goods, carpets, oil-cloths, etc., at low prices
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY AT No. 689 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 23. Mrs. A. H. MARCY takes this opportunity to thank her former patrons for their past favors, and most respectfully invites them and others to call and examine her unusually large and rich assortment of Spring Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., on and after Thursday, March 20, at No. 689 Broadway, west side, between Amity and 4th sts.
Mrs. A. H. MARCY.

A CARD.—MRS. SIMMONS INFORMS HER CUSstomers and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that she will open her SHOW-ROOMS, with the first importation of Paris Spring Millinery, on THURSDAY, March 20.
No. 637 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS S. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH F. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:
First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott-street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.
Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.
Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.
Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACHINERY, &c.

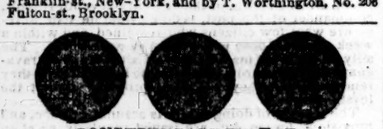
LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE—NEW, OF SUPErior make and about finished; cylinder 15x22, 4½ feet drivers; calculated for freight or passenger. Apply to BOLDEN, HAWLEY & CO., No. 13 Cliff-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," Has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* be a guide.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, it effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $5, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, and by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.



CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

BRODIE'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS.
A sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. Try them. D. S. BARNES, Wholesale Agent, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B, OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.
Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.
Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 821 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors east of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIAble medicine. DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND SPRUCE AND TOLU COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. DR. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. This $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....80
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.
This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
LARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862
PASSAGE MONEY.
First Cabin.....$60
Second Cabin.....$30
For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 5,
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage, from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. From 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SEREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Train on the Hudson River Railroad Thrown into the Water.

THE NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT ON BOARD.

Five Soldiers Killed and Ten Wounded

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, March 15.

The down train, with the Ninety-fourth Regiment on board, met with an accident. Five cars were thrown into the water near Tivoli, by a broken rail.

Five men, belonging to Company G, from Cape Vincent, were killed, and ten injured. The names of all the killed are not obtained. Two were named GLAZIER—father and son. The down train will be detained two hours.

A LATER DISPATCH.

The names of the killed are:

SAMUEL GLAZIER and BARTON GLAZIER, (father and son,) belonging to Adams Village, Jefferson County.

NELSON FORTON, Cape Vincent.

JOHN SHARMAN, no relatives in this country.

Master DRISCOL, belonging to Greenbush.

NAMES OF INJURED.

Quartermaster D. WOLF.

Private BUSHNELL.

Col. GATES.

HOWARD.

PHILLIPS CLARK.

ALEXANDER MCNEIL and ALLEN MCNEIL, (2 brothers.)

LOUGHLAN and BURKEN, belonging to the band.

B. BRAINERD.

LITCHFIELD.

The above have no bones broken, but are bruised.

THE LATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

THE MONITOR AS SHE LIES PREPARED FOR ACTION—EFFECT OF THE MERRIMAC'S SHOTS UPON HER—THE READINESS TO PROCEED TO NORFOLK OR RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13, 1862.

I had the pleasure to-day of accompanying Lieut. W. M. JEFFERS when he proceeded, under orders from Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, to take command of the *Monitor*, and relieve Lieut. SELFRIDGE, of the *Cumberland*, who had been appointed temporarily in the absence of Lieut. WORDEN. As we approached this novel naval wonder, I was struck with the pertness of the Norfolk description of her as "*a Yankee cheese-box on a raft.*" It gives a better idea of her appearance than any of the engravings or descriptions in the New-York papers.

They all fail to afford a correct idea of the general appearance of the vessel, and especially when she is in action. She is oval-shaped, 172 feet long and 41 feet in width at the centre. Her hull rises perpendicularly out of the water, as straight all round as the sides of a stone wall, and as flat on top as a table, without any rail or guards around her. She has two square smoke stacks, about seven feet in height, but in time of action these are removed, and the smoke and steam comes through grates in the deck, the iron of which is about eight inches thick. Nothing remains on her deck but the pilot-house, which is a square iron statue, about three feet high, about the size of an ordinary dry goods box. When walking her deck, although anchored at the end of Hampton Bar, where the sea is quite rough, not the slightest motion of the waves could be felt. Her deck is as firm and steady as a rock. This position, half-way between Newport's News and Soller's Point, has been chosen in order to keep watch and ward over the *Merrimac*, should she attempt to make another visit to the Roads. Steam is all the time kept up, and a man on the lookout with a glass keeps a constant watch from the top of the tower.

The tower rises about nine feet high from the deck, and looks, when close to it, like a large iron gasometer or gas holder. On closely examining it, however, you find that its sides and top are about one foot thick, whilst the whole tower is 22 feet in diameter, and that it has two oval shaped portholes, close together on one side, not more than two feet apart, and not more than three feet above the deck. The interior of the tower exhibits still stronger the superior strength of the vessel. There is a solidity about it that makes the thought of any earthly power disturbing its movements or penetrating its interior seem simply ridiculous. An examination of this part of the vessel explains the confidence which her officers and men have in her entire and complete invulnerability. They say, "we fear nothing on land or water, and are ready, whenever the order is given, to proceed direct to Norfolk or Richmond."

The guns set side and side in the centre of the tower, and are intended to be fired simultaneously, the close proximity of the muzzles of the two guns enabling the two balls to strike the sides of the enemy in similar proximity to each other. The moment the guns are fired, two immense pillars of steel, on the inside, about six feet long, two feet in width, and one foot in thickness, slide before the portholes, completely closing them, and protecting the gunners from the balls of the enemy.

There are marks on the tower and hull of about twenty balls, and some of them seem to have struck the tower fair and square, with no more apparent effect than could be produced by the blow of a sledge-hammer. The paint is rubbed off, and, if repainted, it would be difficult to discover where most of the shots struck. The gunners of the enemy seem, however, to have early abandoned the attempt to damage the tower, though most of their balls, even there, were aimed at the port-holes, three striking in close proximity. Two of the six or seven marks on the tower are said to have been accidental shots from the guns of the *Minnesota*.

The greater part of the shot marks are on the edge of the hull, which, it should be remembered, does not rise more than twelve inches out of the water. They seem to have been under the impression that there must be a weak spot underneath the water line, and the indentations are only to the extent of the fraction of an inch. There is a small fracture of the edge of the iron at one point, which only seems to show its great strength at a point which might be supposed to be weakest.

The shot that struck the square pilot-house did little more than knock the cement out. Had the pilot-house been round instead of square, as it is now proposed to make it, the ball would have glanced and lost half of its force, and failed to injure the eyes of the gallant commander. He is, however, I am pleased to learn, rapidly recovering. The retiring of the *Merrimac* from the contest with her insignificant antagonist is not to be wondered at when the exercise of all the power she possessed, for five hours, had done little more than deface her paint. The attempt of the *Merrimac* to run her down left no mark on the iron except some splinters from her timbers, which are sticking to a nut and screw on her hull. She struck her precisely amidships, directly opposite the centre of the tower, and this experiment having so entirely failed, it was evident that no hopes could be entertained from its repetition.

I had a conversation with the gunners, and they are thoroughly satisfied that at least three of their balls passed through the iron roof of the monster, and they think that if they had used the wrought iron balls, they could have sunk the monster rebel. They had positive orders from Capt. DAHLGREN not to use them until they were first experimented with, and none were used, the impression being that they would be liable to burst the guns.

Lieut. JEFFERS took command shortly after coming on board, when the whole crew were called upon deck, numbering about fifty, all told, and the order of Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH relieving Lieut. SELFRIDGE, and highly complimenting him, was read to them. They gave three hearty cheers for their new commander, and three for the retiring commander, which must have been heard away over in Dixie, at Sewell's Point camp.

Lieut. JEFFERS has been for a long time a resident of Annapolis, and considers himself half a Marylander, whilst two of the Third Assistant-Engineers, Messrs. HANDS and SUNSTROM, are Baltimoreans. There are a score other Baltimoreans among her crew. Lieut. JEFFERS had command of the gunboat *Underwriter* at the taking of Roanoke Island, and the taking of Elizabeth City, evincing great gallantry and seamanship, and has returned yesterday from the Burnside Expedition along with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, on board the steamer *Spaulding*, when he was immediately appointed to the *Monitor*, and has the utmost confidence in the entire invulnerability of his noble craft. If the *Merrimac* again comes out, he will work hard for the honor of sinking or capturing her. She will have a clear field, all the wooden vessels being out of the way, and her commander will not be hampered by the duty of protecting the *Minnesota*, as was Commander WORDEN, his manœuvring being mainly directed to that object by keeping the *Merrimac* from running into her as she lay helpless on the bar.

Beneath the deck the *Monitor* is as neat and compact as above deck, and has been fitted up with a great deal of taste for the comfort and convenience of her officers and crew. The ward-room is very pleasant, and the staterooms quite comfortable. The engine-rooms are large and well ventilated. As to her propeller and rudder, it is difficult to find them when inside of the vessel or outside of it, and I should judge, from the general silence on the subject, that the peculiar character and locality of these important adjuncts of locomotion are not to be made public at present. Suffice it to say that they are not visible outside of the vessel, nor is it discernable which is her stem or which is her stern, as she moves with equal facility both ways, and I was assured that she can move at better speed than her monster antagonist.

She has an immense flag flying from her stern, and with steam always puffing away, stands prepared for another encounter at any moment.

The information has gained ground that the *Merrimac* is superior in speed to the *Monitor*, and that if the former chose she could run past her and go out to sea. This, I was assured, is an entire mistake. The speed of the *Merrimac* is not over five knots an hour, whilst that of the *Monitor* is about seven. On putting the question to one of her gunners as to their relative speed, and the ability of the *Merrimac* to run away from the *Monitor*, he replied, "We would like to see her attempt it. She would then be at our mercy, and by following close in her wake, we could soon cripple, if not destroy her rudder and propeller." A more enthusiastic and confident set of men never manned a ship, and they all express an anxiety that they will soon have another opportunity to meet her.

WILL THE MERRIMAC COME OUT AGAIN?—This is the question propounded by every one you meet at Old Point. As to her coming out again, I think there is no doubt. Her injuries, as I learn from a gentleman from Norfolk, consist in the dismounting of one of her guns, the breaking off of her iron snout, and the weakening of her forward shield or covering. The iron in front was splintered and broken, and two of the *Monitor's* balls entered through the under timbers. Her hull was not injured to any serious extent, and she is being rapidly repaired and strengthened without going into dock. She was lying in her old position on Wednesday, and a large force of workmen were engaged on her.

Some fear was entertained at Norfolk that the "Yankee cheese box" would pay them a visit, and the rejoicing over the success of the *Merrimac* on Saturday was mingled with fear as to the superior power of the *Monitor* as exhibited in the contest on Sunday. Should the *Monitor* prove victorious in the approaching fight, what would prevent her from shelling Norfolk, in return for the destruction of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, were the questions asked on the start.

In the meantime the movement of BURNSIDE caused great trouble and excitement, and large forces from Manassas were said to be concentrating at Suffolk to check his progress.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

THE CHASE AFTER PRICE.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Cassville, Mo., under date of March 2, gives the following incidents of the chase after PRICE, which terminated in such a glorious victory:

"To-day the Benton Hussars went out on a scout in the neighborhood of Bentonville. One of their number strayed from this company, and was afterward found in a privy, his head mashed with stones and his body disfigured. Some whisky was found in the place, and the boys proceeded to imbibe. Before morning, one Captain and several privates died of poisoning, while one Major, two Captains, and about forty men, narrowly escaped the same fate, and have been rendered unfit for service, for how long no one can tell. These are our enemies—cut-throats, assassins, spies, robbers and poisoners—and how many commissioned officers, think ye, good people of the United States, are being Court-Martialed, because they permitted fire to cleanse the sins of these cowardly brutes in twenty-five dwellings in Bentonville? Is there a man who reads this dare say he would not have had revenge under like cause of provocation?

Saturday evening a part of the army moved three miles further on, and encamped near the Cross Hollow, while on Sunday morning three thousand cavalry took possession of Fayetteville, which PRICE had left the day before, burning all the stores which he could not transport, and all buildings which could be available to our army. Report says he has retired to Boston Mountain, an inaccessible position a few miles to the southward. Up to Sunday morning, no very serious disasters had occurred in our rear, though one messenger and several straggling soldiers, on their way to join the army, were reported missing, and there was a general feeling of insecurity in regard to our position, it being well knewn that Gen. MCBRIDE, with large numbers of Missouri rebels, had left PRICE at the Arkansas line, refusing to follow him in his Dixie hegira. How well founded were these misgivings, remains to be seen.

On Sunday, the 25th, I came as far as Keatsville, on the route toward Springfield, in company with Capt. SHERIDAN, U. S. A., and Capt. SWITZLER. Capt. MONTGOMERY, of Wright's Battalion, of whom you have all heard, escorted Capt. SHERIDAN's commissary train (returning empty from the army) as far as Keatsville, where he encamped near us, and had orders to remain in command of the town for the purpose of keeping marauders in subjection and affording protection to subsistence trains. That night three of his best horses and two belonging to citizens were stolen. On Monday I stopped at Cassville, eight miles further on, to remain a few days. During the day, Tuesday, Capt. LAMBIER, of the Thirteenth Illinois, passed through with a subsistence train of sixty-two heavily loaded wagons and an escort of seventy men, and encamped about three miles east of Keatsville. Another train of twenty-four empty wagons coming East, encamped about the same time just on the west side of Keatsville. Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND informed me that four guards had been fired upon from the bushes on Sunday; that one was killed, two mortally and the other slightly wounded; that he believed the woods were full of straggling rebels who had refused to follow the main army into Dixie, but that he attached no great importance to them, and believed they were too cowardly to fire upon even a small body of well-armed men. He had been informed that PRICE had stored at the Newtonia Mill, twenty-five miles north of this place, 500 sacks of flour which he had caused to be manufactured expressly for his army, but in his headlong retreat had been unable to take them along. On Tuesday morning Col. HOLLAND sent Lieut. MOORE with two wagons, all he could raise, and an escort of about fifty men, with orders to seize on the flour, and wagons and teams enough to transport it to Cassville. At the Gadfly Mill, ten miles out, which the Government is running for the army at present—one of the teams was loaded with 3,000 pounds of flour and returned.

On Tuesday evening we were aroused by Col. HOLLAND about midnight, with the intelligence that a messenger had just come in stating that MONTGOMERY had been surprised and completely routed by 850 Texan Rangers, at Keatsville; that probably both trains were in the hands of the enemy, who would no doubt attack Cassville before morning. Dressing hastily, we mustered together about 25 soldiers and 23 Home Guards, and placed them behind a hastily-constructed barricade, so as to obtain a cross fire at an angle in the road west of town, where we awaited them till morning. At about 1 o'clock A. M., we heard the rumbling of wagons, and soon Capt. LAMBIER's teams, one by one, came rushing by our little band with their heavy loads, until before daylight all but three had passed our lines. Soon MONTGOMERY's men began to drop in on foot and finally the Captain himself came up. His statement is, that he had not been able to obtain the slightest intimation that there was any rebel force in the neighborhood, until the attack was made; that his position, numerical strength and condition must have been accurately pointed out to the enemy by the inhabitants; that about 10 P. M., on Tuesday, several men were ordered to halt by his pickets, who, in reply to the usual challenge, said "Friends," but did not stop advancing; whereupon, after the fourth challenge, they were fired upon by the pickets. This was the signal for the onslaught, and the wretches came pouring out by hundreds from the brush, killing two men, wounding another and capturing a fourth; then rushing immediately to the house where MONTGOMERY's men were quartered, they fired upon the house volley after volley in quick succession. In the darkness and confusion, our men could not rally, and dared not reply to this destructive fire; not being able to distinguish friend from foe. Names of men and company were several times called by the rebels, which lured some of our boys into an attempt to rally that had well nigh proved their destruction. This fact alone shows how completely must have been the information conveyed against us. About 10 A. M., on Wednesday, Surgeon DUNHAM, of WRIGHT's Battalion, came in from Keatsville, where he had stayed, in hope of saving the wounded men. He stated that the enemy were about 850 strong, were armed with carbines and sabres, and were a portion of Col. YOUNG's Texan Rangers sent back to harrass the Union inhabitants, and cut off our trains. They boasted to our citizens that they had burned one already, and should serve Capt. LEMBIER's in the same manner next morning. Capt. MONTGOMERY lost seventy horses in this affray, which were cut loose and sent adrift. During the forenoon of Wednesday the remainder of Capt. LEMBIER's train came up, also sixteen of the empty wagons from beyond Keatsville, and MONTGOMERY's dismounted cavalry returned to the town and found most of their blankets and stores, which seem to have been singularly overlooked by the rebels. The result is, eight empty Government wagons burned, about fifty mules and seventy horses missing, two men killed, one wounded and one missing; two sutler's wagons with their loads burned, and one sutler of the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment a prisoner.

Expecting an attack on Cassville Wednesday night, Col. HOLLAND sent messengers both east and west for assistance. The provision trains were put in corral about the Court-house square; barricades were built of rails across all avenues of approach south and west of the town, and instructions given to our little band of 130 men, that in case they could not hold the barricades, they should burn the buildings, and retire to the brick Court-house, where they must conquer or die. In the afternoon a messenger from Springfield brought information that Lieut. SEAY, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, would be in Cassville in the morning with 56 men. Two teams were immediately dispatched to assist them, and at 8 P. M. our hearts were cheered with the sight of the first reinforcements. While we were shaking hands and congratulating each other on our good luck, the sound of cavalry rushing up at full gallop from the south caused the street to be cleared in an instant, and every man was in protected position, with musket and rifle ready to receive the supposed enemy; but what a shout went up towards the stars when the intelligence burst upon the watch-worn soldiers that Col. ELLIS had come with a reinforcement of 600 cavalry,—and how securely did we lie down to rest that night, after strong mounted pickets and double guards had been placed around us, none but a soldier who has seen and heard and felt can know.

Thursday morning, Col. WRIGHT came up to reinforce us, and Col. ELLIS returned to the army, escorting the train of Government stores.

In the evening Lieut. MOORE and command came in from Newtonia with 40,000 pounds of PRICE's flour and 2,000 pounds of his salt, leaving nearly as much more in a place where we shall be sure to get it in a day or two.

Great credit is due to Lieut.-Col. HOLLAND, commanding this post, for the promptness and good judgment which he has displayed, and which has resulted in the success of this expedition, surrounded, as I know it to have been, by immense dangers and difficulties. I close by the assertion that our Government will have to station strong cavalry forces at all important points, (if they intend to hold Southwest Missouri,) to keep in subjection jayhawking rebels, who are as thick here as mosquitoes in July on the Mississippi; and who, during the day, are "good Union men, and in favor of the old Constitution, and have never done nuthin agin neither side," and all such hypocritical gab, but in the night are ready to burn your dwelling, shoot you in your sleep, and plunder your cellars, barns and fields.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7.

The route to Louisville was yesterday thrown open to the public, and all are now free to come and go as they choose, without the restriction and hindrance of passports. The railroad is in running operation, with but one obstruction, the bridge at Bowling Green, which was too large a structure to be immediately rebuilt. All the other bridges have been rebuilt, and the obstructions have been removed. The efforts of the retreating army to disable the road amounted to little or nothing, although many boasts were made in regard to the completeness of the job. In a week afterward the Federal army passed over it and entered Nashville, much to their surprise and chagrin. They have pursued the same course in their retreat south of here, and doubtless with about the same results. When our army gets ready to advance, it will go forward as fast as though the road was straight and clear.

While communication is thus freely established with the North, the means of going South are not less readily obtained. All that is required is that the persons who propose to travel should take the oath of allegiance, when they are furnished with a pass to go anywhere they choose. This implies that Gen. BUELL is not much afraid of spies. In fact the most effectual method of confounding the rebels is by giving them correct information of the number of our army, its arms, resources, and discipline. With such information in their possession they will not presume to oppose their meagre forces to it.

Gen. GRANT has made the preliminary steps toward another movement, and we anticipate a combined action on the part of Gen. BUELL. The vast army now collecting here will require some days, and perhaps weeks, to prepare for a march. Provisions are to be provided, routes are to be assorted, and bridges are to be rebuilt. From all that can be gathered, the rebels are making a stand in the north of Alabama, which is accessible both by railroad from this point, and by river from Gen. GRANT's position. Their numbers are not above 20,000, except as they are reinforced by volunteers, who will at best constitute a mob, against whom our trained forces will contend with manifest advantage. They have spread ruin in their pathway wherever they have gone. Bridges, boats, railroad stock, and whatever else can subserve the use of our army, have been destroyed without mercy, and the country is almost a desert. In their flight they seized the farmers' wagons and teams for miles around. They had not a wagon train in their army, and were forced to this course by their necessities. The natural result of it was that they made many enemies, and their enemies became Union men. Hundreds of their men who belong in Kentucky and Tennessee deserted and returned home. Many of them have passed through here, and been provided with passes.

Money matters are at a stand-point here. Confederate notes sell for twenty-five cents on the dollar, and gold cannot be bought with Tennessee money at less than forty per cent. discount. A dollar of Confederate money will buy about ten cents in specie. The people take the United States Treasury Notes without hesitation, and are glad to get them in exchange for Tennesse money. The very appearance of the money, in contrast to the Confederate scrip, is so much in its favor that people imbibe a liking for it at first sight. The fine paper and beautiful engraving have gone far toward displacing the botchwork of the Richmond machines. There are persons here who will lose large sums by the sudden decline. One wealthy citizen had 7,000 of it on hand. Others had smaller sums, on which they lose invariably seventy-five per cent. The Banks are accountable for it all, having paid it out over their counters, using no other currency, even where depositors had given them good money. The result is a general prostration of business facilities. The three banks here partook of the panic, and sent their specie, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, into the far South. As soon as they ascertained that they were to be unmolested here, they opened again for business, and found that they had put their willing fingers into a trap from which there was no extrication. FLOYD never let such a chance escape him, and he bagged the specie on the spot. This leaves the banks with nothing to rely upon as a foundation The Bank of Tennessee is considered solvent, but its bills will not buy specie except at an immense discount. The issue of shinplasters has had the effect to relieve in some measure the want of specie and change, and five-cent notes on the Bank of Tennessee are common, and from that up to fifty cents. Our soldiers gaze with wonder on this currency, but it is the best that is to be had, and they take it in change for United States Treasury notes, getting a hat-full in return for a five-dollar note. With money at this low rate of value, goods have beenthree times as high as in old times, and quite scarce at that. There are scarcely enough goods in all the city to make up a good stock.

A number of deserters from two companies of Nashville Home Guards (Captains CATEL and HAWKINS) came in yesterday and to-day, and report that while they were in the neighborhood of Snelbyville, Bedford County, proceeding toward Decatur and the Tennessee River, the desertions were so numerous that the organization of the companies would doubtless be broken up. Some of the deserters arriving here state that they had supposed Nashville would be destroyed by our army as soon as it could be got into our possession; that they had been made to believe that such was the published and well understood design of Gen. BUELL; and that as soon as they heard the city was not burned they began to suspect that they had been deceived in all other particulars, and left the rebel army the first opportunity.

I am exceedingly glad to say that Col. W. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Ohio, has been detailed by Gen. BUELL, to act as Superintendent of the railroads leading into Nashville.

SKIRMISHES NEAR NASHVILLE.

From the Louisville Journal, of March 12.

On Saturday, March 8, an attack was made on a foraging party of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, MITCHELL's Division, five miles south of Nashville, Tennessee, about one o'clock, P. M., by MORGAN's rebel cavalry, which resulted in their taking eighteen of our wagons, teamsters and mules, and burning one wagon. The rebels took Capt. BRADON, of Gen. DUMONT's staff, prisoner. MORGAN escaped with two men. A Sergeant of the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment, of Col. TURCHIN's brigade was shot in the arm.

On Sunday morning, Gen. MCCOOK's camp on the Franklin Pike, three miles south of Nashville, was attacked at daybreak and a corporal of the First Wisconsin Regiment killed. It was supposed that this was attacked also by MORGAN's band. The Fourth Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and Twenty-fourth Illinois, are in hot pursuit. A rebel force is supposed to be at Murfreesborough, 85,000 strong. Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Jackson, Tennessee, with a large force.

A RATHER PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A few days ago, as Gen. BUELL was riding on horseback through the streets of Nashville, an aristocratic lady, a Mrs. W., living in a fine large house, stood at an open door or window, waved a rebel flag toward him, and cried, "Hurrah for Jeff. DAVIS and the Southern Confederacy!" The General reined in his horse, turned toward the lady, touched his hat with all the courtesy and suavity for which he is remarkable, and, surveying the fine house from top to bottom with the eye of a connoisseur, quietly remarked, "An excellent house for a hospital." In less than two hours every room was full of sick soldiers, and Mrs. W. was requested to take kind care of them. We heartily congratulate her upon her blessed privilege of ministering to the needs of suffering patriots.

CONDITION OF NASHVILLE.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Washington, from an influential citizen of Tennessee residing in Nashville:

"It is now some ten or twelve days since the arrival of the army of Gen. BUELL, and I am most happy to state that a more quiet and orderly set of troops I never saw; and as to officers in command, they are truly gentlemen—gentlemen of a high order in all their bearing. I called on Gen. BUELL and others, and am much pleased with them and their manner of proceeding, which has a most happy influence in restoring peace and quiet. The retreating army did much damage on leaving, burnt our bridges, some steamboats, &c. We citizens did all in our power to prevent this destruction. Everything is now quiet and peaceable; no bustle, except in the passing of troops, camp stores, &c. As to safety, I never felt more secure in my life, both in property and person. A good many citizens left on the approach of Gen. BUELL. Some are now returning."

THE DEFENCES OF COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

COLUMBUS, Ky., March 11, 1862.

The defences at Belmont, immediately opposite here, are very slim, nothing additional having been done since the battle last November. They consist of an embankment a few hundred yards from the river, and a heavy abatis extending some distance from the river. What has been done amounts to nothing, as most of the land is covered with water for some distance back, and up and down the river. Two of our mortar-boats are tied to the bank in front of the battle-ground.

The defences on the Columbus side of the river are more extensive than at first supposed, on our occupation. There were ten 32-pounders two miles below the town on the Chalk Bluffs, which were either carried away or thrown into the river, as they cannot be found.

Fortifications on the railroad extend out some four miles, not continuous, but on all prominent bluffs. There were twelve guns of small calibre one mile and a half from town, on the railroad track, at a deep cut, both ends of which were defended by two 64-pounders.

The Assistant-Secretary of War, Col. SCOTT, has been here making observations, and has visited, with Col. BUFORD, all portions of the ruins. Cannonading and steam from boats were distinctly heard and seen, which has satisfied the Secretary that an enemy is not far distant. The cannonading and steam may be at Island No. 10, or New-Madrid, as on a straight line either place is not more than twenty-five or twenty-eight miles from Columbus. The rebels may be mounting guns at Hickman, Ky., fifteen miles from here, and were firing to get a range. A reconnoissence in force, or an actual attack by the gunboats, may be made in the next two days.

The rebels should have been pursued by a proper gunboat force immediately after their evacuation, and probably would if the boats had been in condition, which would have prevented their mounting them. With their guns in no position on their transports, a small force with four gunboats could have forced them to abandon some of their steamers, and some valuable ordnance would undoubtedly have been captured. As it was, our gunboats, which had not been repaired since their rough handling at Henry and Donelson, were thought not in proper trim to hazard a trip too far away from any large body of infantry.

A gentleman reached here to-night from New-Madrid, who reports that four regiments of Gen. POPE's command had approached the Mississippi River ten miles below New-Madrid, at a town called Point Pleasant, took possession of the place, seized a quantity of provisions from a rebel boat, and scuttled her. The news reaching New-Madrid, two gunboats were sent down, who shelled them out of the town. The boats returning to New-Madrid, our troops returned and reoccupied the place.

The gunboats *St. Louis* and *Pittsburgh* are lying here, and it is expected the three gunboats which went up to Cairo a day or two ago, for repairs, will be ready and return to-morrow, or at least the day after, and that a movement down the river will immediately follow. All delay now is dangerous, as it gives the rebels more time to mount the guns carried from here.

Col. N. B. BUFORD, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, commander of the post, is doing what he can to reassure what few citizens who remained, and within a week many of those who ran away will return. The silly people were made to believe almost any extravagant story in regard to what would be their fate if they remained, and they left their property without the least protection.

The manner of doing things is assuming shape, and provisions, forage, &c., are issued regularly, as at an old-established post.

TORPEDOES AT COLUMBUS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following description of some of the varieties of torpedoes found at Columbus:

"No. 1 is a machine intended for submersion in water, of a cylindrical form, and built of No. 16 sheet iron. It is about five feet in length, and fifteen inches in diameter, ending conically. In the interior is a bag, presumed to be impervious to water, and containing the explosive materials. One end of the bag contains a mouth-piece, in which is inserted a tube perhaps an inch in diameter. There is a nipple on the end of this tube, arranged for the reception of a percussion cap, on which a hammer is made to act by means of a simple lever arrangement. Attached to this lever is a long rod, which, passing through a stuffing-box, connects with the cylinder. There are several prongs on the end of the rod, projecting in such a manner as to be depressed by a heavy mass passing over them, and exploding the caps.

No. 2 is intended for land uses, and is made of cast iron. It is shaped not unlike an old-fashioned tea-kettle in some respects, and has a sort of cap on the top, similar to the lid of an iron tea-kettle, which is fastened to it by iron set screws. About two inches from the bottom are two orifices, through which run copper wires, insulated with gutta-percha and tarred cord, which are laid in trenches, and communicate with a galvanic battery inside of the fortification on the bluff. This infernal machine is a specimen of many that lie buried in and about Columbus, several of which have been discovered.

No. 3 is intended for the water, and is a cast-iron cylinder twenty inches in diameter and twenty-four inches long, the ends being cast solid. Attached to one end are four clevices for the purpose of fastening it to supporters.

It is evident that they were to have been suspended from these clevices. In the head, at the opposite end, is a two-inch hole with a screw similar to the thread on a gas-pipe, in which a plug is fitted, no doubt for the purpose of charging the machine with its combustibles. Its capacity is equal to one bushel of powder and destructive missiles. On the side, about the centre of the cylinder, is a similar hole with a thread cut in the same, to receive, it is to be presumed, a pipe, through which the explosive appurtenances are to be conducted.

No. 4 is another water-machine, being a plain cylinder, 26 inches long and 12 inches in diameter, made of heavy boiler-iron, and riveted in the style of a steamboat boiler. This, likewise, has two flat ends, one containing some brass arrangements which it is difficult to designate the use of. The affair looks as if it might be a very destructive missile if properly managed.

Among the numerous quantities of chains and anchors found was an anchor from the Norfolk Navy-yard, weighing 8,000 pounds, and fourteen feet long in the shank. It measures one foot and two inches through the thickest part. The clevice is made of 4½ inches round iron, while the flukes are 3½ feet long by 2½ feet wide, and 2 inches thick.

An intelligent man, who escaped from the rebel ranks and reached Columbus yesterday, says that PILLOW, POLK, BRAGG, CHEATHAM and BEAUREGARD, and other lesser lights, were in Jackson, Tenn., last Sunday week. He also assures me that BEAUREGARD has never yet visited Columbus, and also that the Mississippi is full of torpedoes from here to New-Orleans. The poor man is apparently greatly frightened at what he has witnessed within the last few months, and has been prepared to believe the "Confederates" were able to burn, sink and destroy at pleasure. A good meal of victuals seemed to revive the animal spirits of the haggard and famished man, when he was taken to Commodore FOOTE, and gave such valuable information that he is to accompany the next expedition on board the flagship.

Mr. CHAS. ROGERS, of Casco, Maine, and formerly an *attaché* of SPAULDING & ROGERS' Circus, was came in town since our arrival here. He has been in the rebel service for about six months past, most of the time at Columbus. He belonged to Col. KNOX WALKER's Second Tennessee Regiment. Another rebel soldier, who came in with seven or eight others, mostly Germans, and who has been at Forts Pillow and Randolph, says that Randolph is stronger than Columbus. Four thousand negroes labored there for several months. Both Forts Randolph and Pillow are on very high bluffs, and command the river for a considerable distance.

FROM FORT RANDOLPH AND COLUMBUS.

MICHAEL RENZ, a loyal German, who was pressed into the rebel ranks and escaped after ten months' service, has arrived in Cincinnati. The *Commercial* says: "Mr. RENZ was at Randolph long enough to form some idea of the strength of the position, and having seen military service in Germany, his opinion is the more valuable. He says it is a much stronger position than Columbus ever was. The fortifications were constructed under the best military guidance. They command all the bluffs, which are very high, and so arranged that each fortification would have to be reduced by siege or storming, and all would have to be taken before the position could be successfully held. The country in the rear, we should judge from his description, to be similar to that in the rear of Fort Donelson, broken and precipitate, with narrow ravines leading toward the main works. All these are guarded by the best possible defences.

The fort is 65 miles above Memphis. Fort Pillow, another very stronghold, is 40 miles above Fort Randolph, and is extensively, and almost impregnably, fortified. The cannon which were mounted in these fortifications were removed to Columbus, and now that the rebels have evacuated there, he thinks they have been restored to their original position. Mines, similar to those constructed at Columbus, have been laid on the land side, and every infernal contrivance possible made to destroy attacking columns. Doubtless these works have been very much strengthen since Mr. RENZ saw them. He is of opinion that they cannot be taken by either the gunboats or mortar flotilla.

Speaking of the battle of Belmont, in which he was necessarily a participant, he confirms the opinion that Columbus might readily have been taken from the rear by an attacking division from Paducah, while the entire rebel force was on the other side of the river repulsing our troops, who had in the early part of the engagement whipped the rebels. He says there was hardly a squad left to protect Columbus at the time, and had it been opportunely seized, the rebels would have been compelled to surrender or retreat. He thinks there was bad Generalship displayed at Belmont, though his admiration for the way our troops fought, particularly the Seventh Iowa, is unbounded. After the battle he counted 80 Union and 200 rebel troops left dead on the field. The gunboats did little execution, their shots either going over the troops or plunging into the river bank. They, however, scared the rebels effectually, and kept them from following the National troops too closely as they retired.

At one time there were 37,000 rebels at Columbus. At the time of the evacuation there were but 16,000. Detachments had been sent to Jackson, Miss., Fort Randolph, New Madrid, and Island No. 10. The Louisiana and the Tennessee troops were the best drilled and equipped, some regiments from the former State being as fine men, physically and as admirably disciplined as any soldiers he ever saw. They were, too, generally healthy. Those from Arkansas died off rapidly. A short time ago, large invoices of Enfield rifles and improved firearms, of the best quality, were received from New-Orleans, having been imported from England. The flower of the Confederate army in the Southwest, was at Columbus, not Fort Donelson, and the best artillerists in the service, mostly Frenchmen, were there also.

The rebels evacuated because they were apprehensive of having their communication cut off, and did not seem in the least discouraged, declaring their intention of fighting till driven into the Gulf. They had abundance of supplies, and only suffered for rations through the rascality of the commissaries. They destroyed enough, in leaving, to have subsisted their whole force for some weeks.

They did contemplate an attack on Paducah, and had once gone so far as to pack up, preparatory to starting, and nothing but the impassability of the roads prevented the catastrophe, which was to have been consumated at a time when the Federal force at Paducah and Cairo was not over 2,000.

He did not hear of their obtaining information by means of bottles filled with newspapers and letters. They had no need of it. They received regular information of what was going on above almost every day, and generally from officers in the Federal army—Secessionists, who had enlisted for that purpose, and who supplied them with all the military news they required. In this, he says, he cannot be mistaken. Once, while on picket duty, he arrested a woman who said she was from Paducah. She had in her possession statements of all the forces there and at Cairo, plans of all the fortifications, and accurate information of all intended movements. She told him she had no difficulty in passing our lines at Paducah.

Mr. RENZ is delighted at his release from a service which he hated with a bitterness exceeded by no man that we have ever met. He says if he returns to Dixie it will be to take ample revenge on those who impressed him into the army, and of whom he shall ask no quarter, and give none.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 15, 1862.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '67	93¼	1270	Erie Railway	36¾
81,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	93¾	100	do s15	36¾
1,500	T. 7 3-10 ₰ c. N.	100	200	do b30	36⅞
3,000	do indorsed	99¾	200	do b15	37
2,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	97¾	300	do b30	37
3,500	Ill. Canal R. Bs.	88	100	do b20	37
1,000	Ill. Coupon B. '67	99	150	do	36¾
8,000	Ill. Coupon B. '70	90¾	50	do s30	36¾
4,000	Ill. Coupon B. '69	90	200	Erie R. Pref.	62¾
1,000	Ill. Coupon B. '79	91	250	do	62¾
2,000	Ill. War Loan	89¾	50	do b30	62¾
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	60¾	162	do	62¾
10,000	do	60¾	200	do b30	63¼
10,000	do s60	60¾	100	do	62¾
15,000	Missouri 6s	53¾	50	do s30	62¼
5,000	do	53¾	50	do	62¼
25,000	do s60	53¾	500	Erie R. Ass. Scrip	90
20,000	do b10	53¾	25	Har. Railroad Pref.	32
1,000	Mo. 6s is. to H. & St. Jos. R. R.	62¾	100	do	32¼
			250	do b30	32¼
45,000	California 7s	87¾	100	Mich. Central R.	57¾
1,000	do	87¾	8	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	24¾
5,000	Erie 4th Mtg. Bs.	86¾	7	M. So. & N. I. G. St	49
1,000	H. Riv. S. F. Bs.	99¾	100	do	48¾
4,000	do	99¾	225	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	66¾
12,000	C. B. & Q. 8 p. c.	99	100	do b30	66¾
4,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	73	50	do s30	66
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 1st M.	94¾	1000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S	35
2,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	17	100